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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

JOSEPH T. HARE.

(Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.)

CONTINUED.

Hare continues his Narrative.—The old Marauder—Fight with a Panther—A day's Adventures—The courageous Negro Trader—Prospects of a dilemma—Shifful ruse—The young Missourian—Effects of hospitality to strange wayfarers—The new Plunder—Consultation of the Robbers—Departure for Natchez—The Highwaymen set up for Gentlemen—Knoxville—Lexington—Louisville—Natchez—Return of the Robbers to New-Orleans.

"On the morning after we arrived at our cave," continues Hare in his narrative, "we divided the plunder we had taken in our last exploit, on the same equitable principles which had governed us from our first setting out. We then set about to make ourselves comfortable for a few days repose, but on looking round found that we had nothing left to eat, with the exception of the meat that remained from the last evening's supper, and a small quantity of parched Indian corn that my men had obtained from a squaw who lived in a miserable cabin on our track, and with whom they had managed to make themselves peculiarly familiar. This state of things called on me for an effort, and as I was the best shot in the party, I was called upon to throw my gun on my shoulders and set out on a hunt. I accordingly set out, and soon brought down a deer and a couple of wild turkeys, which being properly taken care of, saved us from anxiety on the score of our cupboard for several days. The care of our horses, however, gave us more concern than provisions for ourselves. It was imprudent to keep them any longer at Hayfoot's, as their stay at his house had already given rise to much inquiry, and the occasional appearance of my two companions to look after and use them, naturally excited curiosity as to who we were, where we had come from, and what our business was. In view of these circumstances, we determined, for the future, to keep our horses near the cave and to make them get along, if possible, with grass. But this would not do, and in two days afterwards we found ourselves obliged to ride a few miles in a different direction from Hayfoot's, to the house of a man named Thompson, from whom we had purchased oats, once or twice before we had sent our horses permanently to Bear Creek. We had also been to this man's house for an iron pot and a few other kitchen necessities, and though we had managed to get what we wanted by paying pretty roundly, we always supposed that he regarded us with an eye of dislike and suspicion. He appeared in our first visits to be very desirous to know who we were, and what had



HARE COUNTING THE GOLD DURING THE SLEEP OF HIS COMPANIONS.

brought us to that part of the country. We had told him bluntly we were hunters and that we were on the search for game, but this did not appear to give him perfect satisfaction, for though he made no reply that seemed to express a doubt, one might see by the peculiar expression of his eye, that he had other notions of his own. I did not much like the idea of calling on him this last time, as I feared a little that he had heard of the robbery of the last travelling party, and had therefrom surmised the true object of our stay in the neighborhood. However, we boldly rode up to his door, and asked the purchase of as much corn and oats as our horses could carry. He showed increased surprise at our being still in these parts, but I accounted for the circumstance by saying, that one of our party had been very sick, and that since he had got about again we had been delayed through a dispute whether we should return home, or go further on. When we left him on this occasion with our sacks full of grain, we made up our minds never to trouble him again, except forced by actual necessity.

"I, of course, attributed Thompson's reasons for being uneasy at our presence, to the natural dread of an honest man for a set of characters whom he had reason to suppose lived by violence and bloodshed, but I afterwards learned that he feared us from a different motive. It appears that he himself was an old marauder, who had amassed a great deal of gold in the command of one of the most desperate bands that ravaged the Mississippi country; and that having committed a most atrocious act in the vicinity of New-Orleans, some two years previous, for which a price was set upon his life, he had retired into this unfrequented part of the country under a false name, to await the time when the difficulty should blow over. His antipathy to us, and his uneasiness at our stay, were, therefore, natural enough, for he feared that some of our exploits would direct attention to his neighborhood, and thus lead to his discovery. He doubtless also feared, and with considerable reason, that if such a result should take place, the outrages would be charged against him as soon as his identity and character should be discovered. No wonder then, as I said before, that he should be dissatisfied with our company.

"I never enjoyed better health than I did during my residence in the mountain, and the elasticity of spirits which was produced by my good fortune, joining with my fine physical condition, made me feel capable of encountering anything. I had an opportunity to put my strength to the proof a few nights afterwards, and under the following circumstances. We had killed a deer in the afternoon of a fine day, and being fatigued with the hunt and worn out with lugging home the game, we had left it lying at the mouth of the cave. In the evening we built up our fire for the sake of light, and after playing several games of cards were about disposing ourselves for sleep, when our attention was attracted by a rustling near the mouth of the cave, which sounded like a wild animal near the carcass of the deer. Dan instantly sprang up, and seizing his rifle, let fly a shot in the direction of the noise. I was lying on the ground reclining on my arm and half asleep, but before the crack of the rifle had ceased to ring, a large and savage panther fell with a terrible bound upon my breast, and pinning my right arm down with his formidable paw and thrusting his other into my clothes made a desperate snap at my throat. I checked the attempt by catching his neck with my left arm, and making an almost superhuman effort, I threw myself upwards and succeeded in rolling my ferocious antagonist beneath me. I then planted my knee upon his breast, and while I held back his head with all the strength of both my arms, Dan ran forward, in the nick of time, and cut his throat. I did not get off without extreme punishment, however, for while I had held him down the enraged brute had torn my face severely with his paws and he had also severely wounded my right arm.

"It was two or three days before my unseemly scars began to give any promise of disappearance, but as I had no occasion to pride myself upon my appearance just about that time, having but little company to see except buffalo, deer, wild cats, and such like, I was very well content to let the blemishes to my beauty take their own time; and heal up as suited their convenience.

"On a fine morning, a few days after my fight with the panther, I saddled my horse and taking my gun sallied out of the brake in the direction of the road. I left the two men in the

cave purposely, for I felt a desire to do something by myself. I had not rode far, before, on luck would have it, I fell in with a negro trader who was on his route from Natchez. Being conscious of the difficulty of making myself amiable with such a repulsive countenance as my scars gave me, I dashed straight upon the traveller, and presenting my pistol to his breast told him to drop his gun and his pistols if he had any, or I would send him to hell in a minute. The trader obeyed the first portion of my order, but as the rifle fell beside my horse he suddenly drew a pistol and discharged it at my head. Luckily the ball passed by without touching me, but when I attempted to fire in return, the smoke of his weapon so blinded my eyes, that I had to pull the trigger at random. As I fired, my horse suddenly shied to the opposite side of the road with such a sudden plunge that he nearly threw me from my saddle and my other pistol fell out of my belt to the ground. At this moment I saw two men coming up the road, one of whom I noticed had a rifle on his shoulder. This looked as if a dilemma was approaching. The probability was that they were the friends of the man whom I was assailing, and without any further aid to him I was already at his mercy if he had but known it. I looked at the trader, and seeing, that though he was awfully frightened he was quite unhurt, I adopted a ruse, and telling him quickly that his bravery and manhood had won my good opinion, pointed in a different direction from which the men approached, and ordered him to clear himself as fast as he could, as my companions would be up in a minute, when it would be impossible for me to save his life. The stranger did not need a second hint, for he put spurs to his horse and galloped off as fast as the beast could carry him.

"As the new-comers approached I perceived that the person who carried the rifle was the Thompson of whom I have previously spoken, and the individual who accompanied him, a man whom he employed on his place. Thompson asked me if I had seen any deer about. I told him that I had seen a monstrous fine buck a few minutes before he came.

"Yes," said he, looking at me very strangely, "I supposed you had, for I heard you fire at something just now. Why didn't you kill it?" I told him my horse had given a bound just as I fired, which was the reason of my dismounting, as he might have observed, to pick up my hat. "Ah," replied he drily, "the best shots will miss sometimes."

"I little thought at that time that he knew of every thing we had done during our stay in the wilderness, and that like a wise man he was keeping his own counsel and patiently waiting till we should go away of our own accord. "After giving the two men a short description of my fight with the panther, to account for the scarified condition of my face, I bade them a cheerful good day and rode off in the direction of the camp, for such we termed our cave.

"Fortune was in a good humor with me that day, for I had not proceeded much over a mile, before I fell in company with a fine-looking young man, mounted on a beautiful horse, and carrying on his shoulder a rifle of superior finish. He was softening away his journey with a gay love song as I came up, and I soon perceived from his frank good natured face, that I should have but little difficulty in getting into communication with him. I was not mistaken in my guess, and in a few minutes the traveller and I were very pleasant companions, and I learnt from his confidence that he was on his road to St. Louis, to purchase land.

"In about a mile's further riding we came to a beautiful spring, where, by his proposal, we dismounted to get a drink. When he dismounted he reclined his rifle against a tree, and pulling a flask and a tin cup from his pocket, proceeded to the spring. While he was stooping down to get some water to perfect his hospitality, I seized his rifle and marched up to him bluntly and told him I was a highway robber, and must have what money he had about him, without question or opposition, or I must have his life and money both. The young man was very much alarmed at my threatening aspect and my cruel threat, and trembled much worse than I do now with a still more horrible fate before me. He made not a single moment's demur, but proceeded methodically to empty his pockets and his

Police Items.

Robbery a Room Mate.—A fellow calling himself Timothy Clancy, was arrested last week on a charge of robbing a room mate, while in a lodging room at No. 88 Centre street, of \$70 in bank bills. It appears that Clancy got up first in the morning, and packed his trunk, and then, while the other was lying on a chair near the bed. Duffy, however, suspected something was wrong from the fact of seeing the accused get on his feet first, before any of his other clothing. Upon this suspicion Clancy was arrested, and all Duffy's money found secreted in the boots. On the thief being searched at the police office a silver watch was found in a bookcase case, also in his pocket a commission signed by Justice Drake, dated 18th of January, 1887, directed to the Alms House Commission, showing that in last January he applied to go to the Alms House, and then received this commission for that purpose from the above magistrate. An owner is wanted for the watch. Apply to Mr. Snow, Clerk of Police, Hall of Justice. Justice Osborne committed him to the Tombs for trial.

Two Old Swindlers.—By an inspection made on Thursday, by the Chief of Police and City Inspector, it appeared that there are now within its walls no less than 200 miserable beings in every stage of filth, wretchedness and want. Sickness also prevails in this charitable house to an alarming extent, and if the city ever makes its appearance there, it will make a fearful havoc. Of the above number there are fifty-two males, 75 females, and 135 children—a terrible amount of misery to be under one roof. We trust the Board of Health will order it to be entirely closed. The city had better support the inmates in a healthy location, than suffer them to breed a pestilence in our midst.

On the Street Again.—Some sneaking thief entered the dwelling house No. 35 Bank street, occupied by Mr. Spencer M. Clark, last week, carrying off from one of the rooms six silver table spoons, marked C—13 silver forks, six tea spoons, one sugar tong, four gold chains, silver plates—all marked as above, value at \$75. No arrest.

Straining Butte.—Officer Joyce of the 3d ward arrested an old thief named James Johnson, having in his possession a tub, containing about sixty pounds of butter, evidently stolen, for which an owner is wanted. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

An Expert Thief.—Officer Gavin of the 13th ward arrested on Thursday night a boy, called James McGovern, on a charge of stealing a lot of silver rods, belonging to Mrs. Warden, No. 5, Clinton street. The young rascal was locked up in the 13th ward station house, but before morning he managed to pick the lock of the cell door and made good his escape.

Fortunate Escape.—While officer John W. Moulton and Ralph Kent were walking in West street one day last week, about one o'clock, taking observations and ascertaining if their services were needed in that locality, which is the principal resort of pocket book droppers and watch snatchers, they observed a genteel looking man in a state of intoxication, and completely unable to take care of himself. Under the circumstances they thought it prudent to remove him to the station house, in order to protect and take care of him and what property or valuables he might have in his possession. They accordingly conveyed him there, and after attending to him, they searched his pockets, and to their great astonishment found them to contain the sum of \$2,711 in bank bills. Had these officers not been on the look out, this gentleman would have, no doubt, been robbed of his money. This case furnishes a strong argument in favor of maintaining a large and efficient day police in this city.

The Surrogate Murders.—The man that was picked up the other night on the corner of Fell street and the Bowery, with his skull fractured and supposed to have been murdered, turns out to be a German by the name of Hans, who was in the employ of Mr. Halsey, residing in 61st st. It appears that this man was intoxicated, and had clambered upon one of the Third Avenue stages, that start close by, for the purpose of riding home, when he accidentally fell from the box, striking his head on the curbstone, and otherwise bruising his head, which injuries caused his death. The hat of the deceased was found on the top of the stage.

Grand Larceny.—Officer Feeny of the 3d ward arrested on Friday a fellow called J. O'Reilly, on a charge of entering the premises No. 74 Beekman st., and stealing a wallet containing \$90 in bank bills from the pocket of a vest which hung up in the hall, the property of Ralph Buckley. On searching the prisoner, \$50 were found on his person, evidently a portion of the stolen money. The wallet was found empty in St. George's church yard, where it had in all probability been thrown by the thief. Justice Osborne committed him in full for trial.

Suspicion of Foul Play.—A man by the name of John Charles was arrested on Friday night by a policeman on a charge of having administered some drug or drink to a woman by the name of Sarah Ritchie, they having been found together in the street under very suspicious circumstances, the woman being under the strong influence of some poisonous drug. Justice Osborne very prudently committed them both to prison, in order to fully investigate the matter.

Strange Charge of Poisoning Against a Female.—Captain Perry of the 4th ward police, assisted by several of his officers arrested on Friday night the 21st, a female by the name of Elizabeth Montgomery, wife of Paul Riffan Montgomery, whom the captain found in a house in Rensselaer street, she having arrived in the city that day from Elizabethtown, N. J., where she stands charged, on the oath of Eliza Piron, before Isaac Andrews, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Newark, with causing the death of a young woman, 25 years of age, daughter of the said Piron, by the name of Hirsche Justine Hirsche Piron, on or about the 13th day of April last, by means of poison or otherwise. It appears that the deceased has been living with Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery for the last 10 or 15 years, associated with them as one of the family—and that about fifteen months ago the deceased received from Belgium some two or three thousand dollars, which money was will be to her by her deceased mother—and this money, it seems from the facts in the case, was in the possession of Mr. Montgomery for safe keeping. A few weeks ago the poor girl was taken with a fit of sickness, and died rather suddenly; but, previous to her death, the deceased made a will, leaving all her property and money to Mrs. Montgomery, without reference to her father, who resided in New York; nor was he apprised of his daughter's illness or death until informed by a friend, which was after the funeral had taken place. This, together with other circumstances, led Mr. Piron to believe that some unfair means had been used towards his daughter, which led to the above complaint being made, for the purpose of investigating the matter more fully. In justice to Mrs. Montgomery, we would state, that she volunteered to return back to Elizabethtown, which she did in custody of that excellent officer, James Southard, of Newark, for the purpose of having the charge properly investigated before the authorities of that place.

Suspected.—A man by the name of Andrew McCall, was arrested on Friday night, by Officer Powell, of the 5th ward, on suspicion of having set fire to his premises, No. 53 8th Avenue. The alarm of fire was given and the police were promptly on the spot, when the fire was discovered in a box, in which it originated, containing charcoal and light wood. The appearance of the fire caused suspicion to rest upon McCall, who was taken into custody, and detained for examination by Justice Roome.

Arrest of Burglars.—Officers Code and Holden of the 4th ward, arrested on Thursday night, two notorious thieves, called Bill Livingston and Michael Hogan, whom the officers caught in the act of rolling out of the wholesale provision store, occupied by Lockwood & Switzer, corner of Roosevelt and South streets, several kegs of hard, they previously having forced off the "monkey" from the cellar door, by the aid of a marlin spike, and thus burglariously entered the premises. The officers at once took the rascals into custody, and Justice Osborne committed them both for trial.

Jersey Burglar.—Officer Patterson of the 3d ward, arrested a man called Russell Minor, on a charge of being a fugitive from Patterson, New Jersey, where he stands charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Joseph Talbot and others, stealing therefrom a horse, harness, and wagon, and other property. The accused was sent back to Patterson for trial.

Stealing Wearing Apparel.—Officer Campbell of the 1st ward, arrested two black men called Bill Johnson and George Stewart, on a charge of stealing a quantity of female wearing apparel, valued at \$40, the property of Charlotte Malcolm.

Robbery on the Five Points.—Officer Gardner of the 6th ward, arrested a woman called Mary Egan, on a charge of robbing a countryman by the name of Hugh McNamara, of a wallet containing \$60 in bank bills, and a silver watch, worth \$15, while in a thieves' crib located on the corner of Anthony and Little Water streets, on the Five Points. Upon the officer searching the bed, he found the wallet with \$77 of the stolen money secreted in the bed clothing.

Charge of Rape.—Officers Willis and Whitehart, of the 3d District Police, arrested a young man by the name of Drake F. Commerding, on a charge of violating the person of a young girl, by the name of Margaret Schwartz, of only ten years of age. Justice Timpon committed the accused to prison for a further examination.

Surrendered by His Bail.—Officers Cummings and Relyea, of the lower police, arrested a man by the name of Oliver Woods, on a bail piece, he having been surrendered by Mr. Parry, one of his bondsmen. Woods having been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of stealing a gold watch.

Charge of Poisoning.—Officer McGee of the 6th ward, arrested on Friday night a woman called Julia Sullivan, on a charge of poisoning the family of Jeremiah Crowley, residing at No. 15 Cross street. Justice Osborne committed the accused for a further examination.

Peety Larceny.—John Reed and Bill Hilton were both arrested on a charge of stealing bank bills and silver coin to the amount of \$97.60, the property of Jno. Wallace, belonging to the ship Clifton, lying at the wharf at Brooklyn. Locked up for trial by Justice Drake.

Peety Larceny.—John Reed was arrested on Friday night by officers Baker and Murphy of the 6th ward, on a charge of stealing \$90 from John Wallace, while in a "crib" on the Five Points. Committed by Justice Osborne.

Shiners or Gunpowder.—Captain Wood of the 7th ward police, seized two canisters containing 23 lbs. of gunpowder, which the captain found secreted on the premises No. 190 Madison street, occupied by Timothy Jones, supposed to belong to J. Conroy, No. 65 Fulton street. This amount of powder is more than the law allows to be kept at one time in a dwelling house.

Down on the Thimble Rig.—Officer Roe, of the 3d ward, arrested a fellow called Henry S. Cogrove, on a charge of inducing a countryman, by the name of Joseph Rowe, to go on board an oyster boat, near Washington market, and there was persuaded to bet on the little "joker," at the fashionable game called the "Thimble Rig," by which arrangement Mr. Rowe was done out of \$10. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

Robbery at the Theatre.—Mr. Daniel Whelpley, of No. 502 Broome street, was robbed of his gold watch, supposed to have been done while in the Bowery theatre on Friday night last. The watch is No. 2077, 10 holes, jewelled, 5 rubies, and made by Laro & Son. A small steel chain was attached to the watch. No arrest.

Tragedy—Marriage—Law.

The following is an authentic account of an extraordinary tragedy, which occurred in the lower part of Kentucky last February. It is taken from the "Frankfort Commonwealth." One point of interest arises from a question of law, which is understood differently by different persons. It seems that the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has decided that a marriage is void, unless a license is obtained, and all the requisitions of the State observed. This is contrary to the common law, and to the uniform current of decisions. The law, as decided in England, and generally, in the United States, is this:

1. Marriage is a simple contract.
2. That this contract of marriage constitutes a valid marriage, when it can be proved—no matter what formalities are required by the statute. If these requisitions are not observed, it subjects the negligent parties to such penalties as the law has imposed; but, it does not make void the marriage. That is valid when the contract can be proved. This policy is adopted on good reasons. It is to make the children legitimate, and not disturb the inheritance of property, or the conscience of the parties. If they intended to be married, and supposed themselves to be married in good faith, the marriage ought not to be set aside, merely because they had not thought to get a regular license. In general, it is best for parties to observe all the requisitions of the statute law, and, if possible, to be married by a minister of the gospel, to give the contract a more serious cast and a stronger sanction.

All the circumstances in the following story are remarkable. They show the recklessness of many men in this country, and the immorality of some of its magistrates.

"The facts elicited in the case of B. Lawless, of Barren county, Kentucky, who killed Musgrove, on the 22d of February, are as follows:

"Miss Lawless, a girl just fifteen years old, boarding in Glasgow, and going to school, eloped on Wednesday night, the 17th of February, with William Musgrove, accompanied by Travis Cockerel, and a sister of Musgrove, for Tennessee, to get married. The father, who lives two miles in the country, hearing next morning of the elopement of his daughter, pursued in great haste, and upon his arrival at Scottsville, 25 miles from Glasgow, at 2 o'clock, P. M., learned that the party had left after an early breakfast, for Squire Honie's in Tennessee, nine or ten miles distant from Scottsville, and were expected back in an hour, having arranged for dinner upon their return. The father remained, and in two hours after the marriage ceremony was performed, the party returned to Scottsville, where they met with the father."

Two young gentlemen accompanied the party from Scottsville to Tennessee, who immediately reported a sham marriage; that Cockerel had copied an old license that had not been returned to the clerk's office, down to the clerk's name, and upon this blank, the magistrate consummated the marriage ceremony, and thus exposed the fraud. Upon the statement of the young men, and Cockerel's confessing the facts in the presence of the parties, the young lady became dissatisfied and indignant at the fraud, refused to acknowledge Musgrove as a husband, and voluntarily placed herself under the protection of her father, who repaired to a private house with his daughter, and the next day returned home. Lawless was ignorant of the courtship which had been carried on by Musgrove with his daughter, as the young man never had asked for her, nor been in her father's house but once, and then in company with some other ladies. On the morning before Lawless left Scottsville with his daughter, she sent Musgrove word, which was delivered to him, that she never desired to see him again; that he and Cockerel could not have been ignorant of the fraud practiced on the preceding day, and that Cockerel was no gentleman. After Musgrove heard this, he procured a new friend, (Cockerel having abandoned him for the present,) and proceeded to Squire Honie's in Tennessee. Lawless, before leaving Scottsville, hearing that Musgrove and friend had left town in the direction of the Squire's, in abundant caution, employed F. G. Harvey, a lawyer of that place, to go to the magistrate's in haste, saying he did not know what infamy would be attempted. Harvey, after running his horse about 8 miles, overtook Musgrove and friend, and all proceeded to the Squire's together. Harvey demanded to see the license upon which he had married Musgrove and Miss Lawless the day before, and after much hesitation and alarm, manifested on the part of the magistrate, as he exhibited the license, still without a name subscribed.

"Harvey left Musgrove and friend with the squire, and returned to Scottsville, and addressed Lawless a letter, giving him the facts witnessed by him, which letter was received by Lawless on Sunday, before the tragedy occurred. The letter also contained a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in Yorgor's Reports, deciding that a marriage is illegal and void, unless the statutes have been complied with, and the license regularly issued by the clerk or deputy, (the magistrate is not the deputy of the clerk.) The Court of Appeals of Tennessee have adopted a different principle from that of the common law, which has been adopted by the Supreme Court of Kentucky. After Harvey left for Scottsville, Musgrove's friend told the Magistrate that Lawless intended prosecuting him, and his excellency, after much hesitation as to his official duties, forged the clerk's name to the blank license, and accompanied Musgrove and friend to Lafayette, the county seat, some 12 or 15 miles, and had an interview with the clerk, which resulted in the production of a record and certificate of marriage, which was exhibited by Musgrove upon his return to Glasgow on the following Sunday evening. Mr. Allanson Trigg, a citizen of Glasgow, learning that Musgrove had returned, and that it was rumored in town that he, with an armed company, was going out to Lawless' next morning to read said certificates, and to take Lawless' daughter by force, had his horse caught after supper, and rode out and informed him of the rumor, and warned him of his danger, saying that after he heard the rumor, he requested Henry Moss to go out and ascertain the facts, who returned and gave him the same information.

"Musgrove, Cockerel and Hall, (the uncle-in-law of Musgrove,) met that night at the law office of Cockerel; all being present, Musgrove gave Cockerel a pistol, and said he had provided himself with a six-barrel revolver; Cockerel borrowed another pistol next morning; Musgrove said to the gentlemen of whom he borrowed the revolver, that he wanted it to make sure fire; that Lawless had charged him with having shown the white feather, and that, damn him, he would show him yet who would show the white feather, that he had as soon die at one time as another.

"The party thus equipped proceeded to Lawless' next morning about 9 o'clock, and riding in abreast, they wheeled in a circle, and rode up to the yard fence fronting the house, and thirty yards from the house, and stopped; Lawless then stepped out of the house several paces, carrying a rifle gun in his hand, and his son, a half-grown boy by his side, with another rifle, both of which had been loaded that morning—and Musgrove, with his pistol drawn, and Lawless, with his rifle, fired in haste and about the same time. After the first round, Major Hall ordered Musgrove to dismount, which was done accordingly. Lawless took from his son the other rifle, and the fire continued. After Lawless fired the second rifle, Musgrove ran wabbling 30 or 40 yards and fell. Cockerel then drew a pistol, but instead of firing it, threw a rock at Lawless, and retreated. Lawless then drew a pistol and fired it at him while retreating, wounding him very slightly in the leg. Hall and Cockerel then called out to Lawless for help and for campor—that Musgrove was killed or dying; he replied that he was always willing to abide by the laws of his country, and if they intended no further hostilities, he would come; they answered that they would make no attack upon him; he said he had discharged his weapons, and would come unarmed. Lawless assisted in carrying the unfortunate young man into the house, and laying him upon a bed; he expired in about an hour and a half. Lawless gave himself up immediately to the authorities, and was held to bail by a Court of Inquiry in the sum of \$1500; a trial was had at the March term of the Circuit Court, which resulted in a hung jury, and Lawless immediately admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000.

BAGGAGE.—The Supreme Court, now in session at New Bedford, has decided that a party cannot be a witness in his own case, to prove the contents of a trunk lost while travelling.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, Kings Co.—This Court adjourned last week, after convicting and sentencing the following criminals. We are informed that a large amount of unfinished business remains on hand, and the Court was compelled to adjourn by reason of the absence of an important witness in the case of William Haughey's burglaries.

Ackerman, found guilty of breaking into the front window of Wm. Wise's jewelry store, and taking away a quantity of jewelry; sentenced 5 years to the state prison.

Wm. Simpson, John Martin, and John Cahill, for an attempt to rob Mr. Stillwell of Gravesend, were also sentenced. Simpson for 21 years, Martin 5 and Cahill 7. There is something strange in this sentence, as the parties were all equally guilty.

Zabriskie, convicted of petit larceny in stealing fowls, was sentenced to the County Jail for six months.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—The Madison (Wisconsin) Argus announces the discovery, within the last few days, of an astounding fraud upon the people and territory. It appears from a recent examination, that large amounts of territorial scrip, known to have been once paid out of the funds provided by the general Government, have been reissued at different places and are again in circulation. No doubt exists, according to the Argus, that thousands of dollars are at stake, and it is feared that the fraud is as extensive as it has been successful. The Argus promises a full exposure of this nefarious transaction, and of the perpetrators of the fraud.

MORALITY OF MEDICAL MEN.—From a return of prisoners given in the Parliament Montpelier, a fact very satisfactory to the medical profession has been made public, viz., that of all the professions the medical is the moral. From 1828 to 1838 there were in France 41,679 male prisoners, aged above twenty-five, under criminal charges. Of these there were 33 priests, 33 barristers, 9 attorneys, 75 notaries, and not one medical man!

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Amongst the Esquimaux, according to Sir John Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs; when it does, the murderer's punishment consists in being banished to perpetual solitude, to be shunned by every individual of his tribe—inasmuch that even the sight of him is avoided by all who may inadvertently meet him. On being asked why his life is not taken in return, it is replied, "that this would be to make themselves equally bad; that the loss of his life would not restore the other," and that he who would commit such an act, would be equally guilty."

COST OF GOVERNMENT.—According to the American Almanac of 1847, the cost of government, to each individual, in the United States, amounts to \$2.39 per annum; in France, to \$1.50, and in Great Britain, to \$1.23. When we add to the consideration of this matter, the relative means of the inhabitants of these several countries, to obtain their quotas of expenses, we will more fully realize the benefits we enjoy, as a people, in the cheapness and efficiency of the government of the United States.

INDICTMENTS IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT AT BOSTON.—The grand jury for this Court have returned seventeen indictments against Frederick Jacobs, and six against Eliza Jacobs, for smuggling. The illegal frauds upon the revenue commenced in June, 1846, and continued down to February last. The indictments are swelled in number by making each particular package the subject of a bill.

A POCKET BOOK STOLEN, EMPTIED AND RETURNED.—Mr. Edward Earle, of Worcester, was made practically acquainted with the skill of the Boston professional pickpockets last week. In less than five minutes his pocket-book, containing \$1000 in bank bills, and a check on Suffolk bank for \$1900, was taken from his pocket, emptied of its contents, and restored.

BODY FOUND—MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Assume men were fishing in Cayudutta creek, near Fonda, they discovered the body of a man, whose linen was marked with the name of "Geo. W. Hathaway, Fall River, Mass." He had on his person about \$200 in Eastern money, and was about 35 years of age. He is supposed to have fallen off the cars in the night time.

EDUCATION ON THE JAIL.—In the military government of Prussia, education is furnished by the state, gratuitously for all. Parents who neglect to send their children to school are fined, and if poor and unable to pay a fine, imprisoned. The State declares itself the natural guardian of the youth of Prussia, and compels all under its control to take advantage of its educational institutions.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A case of breach of promise of marriage, accompanied by a charge of seduction, was tried in the Superior Court of Brockbridge, Ky., at its late term, Judge James P. Thompson presiding. The parties were Pauline Tinsley of Bedford, and Joel Lackland of Brockbridge. Damages laid at \$10,000—verdict of the jury, \$1000.

A VERY OLD FELLOW.—John Mossey, Grand Master of the Hope Lodge of Odd Fellows, Nottingham, absconded lately, with one hundred and thirty-five pounds, belonging to the Lodge, and got off to America.

NO LICENSES.—The authorities of Boston have decided to grant no licenses to retail spirituous liquors during the present year. The vote in the board of aldermen was a tie, and the mayor gave his casting vote against licensing.

MAIL ROBBER.—Ezekiel Hewitt, mail carrier between Macon and Talbot, Georgia, was committed to jail on the 12th, charged with robbing the mail.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1907.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who receive their papers this week in BLUE packages, are thus reminded that their term of subscription has expired, and payment is now due for the present year.

DESKTERS.—There will be found forty-seven traitors to their country added this week to the Desertion List, published by order of the Government, on our last page, and a reward of \$30 is offered for the apprehension of each. Police officers and constables, in the various towns and cities where the Police Gazette circulates should be on the alert to secure a portion of these rewards, and restore the deserters to their duty.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES.—The delegates of the Democratic Republican party of this city, have presented their candidates for Judges of the several Courts, as given below. The Whig party has presented candidates for the Supreme Court and District Attorney only. The following is the result of the balloting in the Judicial Convention of the Democratic Republican Party.

We shall examine the competency and qualifications of the several candidates of the three tickets in our next number, and in the meantime desire all interested to favor us with their views.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

For Judges of Supreme Court, E. P. HURLBUT, SAMUEL JONES, JOHN W. EDMONDS, HENRY P. EDWARDS.

For Judges of Superior Court, THOMAS J. OAKLEY, AARON VANDERPOOL, LEWIS H. SANDFORD.

For Judges of Common Pleas, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, D. P. INGRAHAM, CHARLES F. DALY.

For District Attorney, JOHN MCKEON.

The following were the ballotings in the Convention:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
John W. Edmonds.....	27*			
E. P. Hurlbut.....	27*			
James W. White.....	22	22	18	16
Samuel Jones.....	21	20	31*	
Henry P. Edwards.....	16	23	34	29*
Joseph B. Bosworth.....	12	10	7	1
Charles B. Moore.....	14	14	7	
Joseph C. Hart.....	9	5	4	1
Lucius Robinson.....	8			
Wm. H. Elting.....	3	1		
A. C. Bradley.....	3			
James R. Whiting.....	1			
William Walsh.....	1			
Philo T. Ruggles.....	1			
James S. Carpenter.....	1			
Lorenzo B. Shepard.....	1		2	
Michael Walsh.....	1	1	1	

FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

	1st
Thomas J. Oakley.....	45*
Aaron Vanderpool.....	43*
Lewis H. Sandford.....	34*
Thomas W. Clarke.....	4
Joseph C. Hart.....	4
James W. White.....	4
C. B. Moore.....	1
D. P. Ingraham.....	3

FOR COMMON PLEAS.

	1st
Michael Ulshoeffer.....	50*
Daniel F. Ingraham.....	40*
Charles F. Daly.....	47*
Nelson J. Waterbury.....	11
Joseph C. Hart.....	6
James W. White.....	1
Thomas W. Clarke.....	1

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

	1st	2d
John McKee.....	23	29*
Lorenzo B. Shepard.....	11	8
John Graham.....	10	10
James M. Smith.....	4	

WHIG.

For Judges of Supreme Court, SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, ELIJAH PAINE, JOHN SLOSSON, ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

For District Attorney, JOSEPH L. WHITE.

THE BAR TICKET.

For Judges of Supreme Court, SAMUEL JONES, JOHN W. EDMONDS, JOHN SLOSSON, ELIJAH PAINE.

* Selected candidates.

MAGNETIC POLICE.—The Philadelphia Sun relates an incident of a Dr. Sutton of that city, restoring some stolen property through information given by his wife, while in a magnetic sleep, and recommends the employment of the Doctor as an arm of the police force of that city. This is an excellent idea, and as soon as the appointment is made we recommend Mayor Swift to call up officer James Young, and order him to be magnetized forthwith! Livingston & Wells and officer "A. M. C." might protest against such proceeding, but justice would cry "go on" until her scales would be unsupportable from the development of police perfidy.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE.—The councils of Philadelphia have in consideration the increase of the pay of the night police from \$400 to \$500, and the day police to \$450 per annum.

PELTY BODINE AT LARGE.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, at their final session in this city, on Saturday last, on motion of David Graham, Esq., ordered Mary Bodine to be discharged from custody on the indictments pending against her life for murder and arson, as the District Attorney of Richmond County had allowed several terms of the Court to pass without bringing her to trial. There is still an indictment for larceny against her, which might as well have been wiped off with the rest, and thus ended the farce that has been played by judges and lawyers for the last three years, to the mockery of justice. She will be bailed on this charge, and are now is at full liberty.

Another case of murder was also brought before the Court on motion of the same counsel, to set aside the verdict in the trial of Jeremiah V. Tillett, a Long-Islander, who was convicted at the Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk County, of murder, for killing John Covert, in April, 1845. Both these men had courted the same girl, and Covert won her. 'Tillett resolved to have the lady if he could, and, as she says, solicited her to poison Covert, but she refusing, 'Tillett shot the poor man dead. The ground taken for a new trial was mainly the informality in the preliminary proceedings, the Justice of the Peace having sent for the prisoner and asked him sundry questions, without first cautioning him as to his right of refusal to answer. The Court refused to grant a new trial, and ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Sussex to proceed and sentence the prisoner for execution.

The colored man, Nero Grant, was arraigned on the motion raised to test the power to sentence, the day of execution under the previous sentence having passed, pending a stay of proceedings. The Court sentenced him to be executed on the 26th day of June next. The murder took place in Steuben county, and was prompted by jealousy of his victim named Pease.

After various other decisions, this court adjourned *sine die*.

SIXPENCES AND SHILLINGS.—When will our banking institutions and public men unite with the government in its laudatory movement to place Spanish sixpences and shillings at their real value. The first are worth not more than five cents and the last not over ten. Dr. Lehman, the attentive postmaster of Philadelphia, recently informed us that on the 20th ult. he sent to the mint all the Spanish coin that had accumulated in his office, during a certain time, and which had been received at 23 cents, 10 cents and 6 cents, instead of the nominal rates of 25, 12½ and 6. The amount, at these rates, was \$609.40, and when received in dimes and half dimes was \$631.02, thus showing an increase of only \$22.22, a sum hardly sufficient to pay the expense of transmitting the money to and from the mint, except in a city where one is located.

ORIGIN OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The following is the true origin of the Coroner's Jury— and as the circumstance is not generally known, we give it for the benefit, or rather for the amusement of our readers.

A lady in London having buried six husbands, united herself to the seventh. For months the newly married couple lived happily together, the lady frequently declaring, that at last she had met with a good husband, all her former ones having disgusted her with their drunkenness. To ascertain her real character, her seventh mate pretended drunkenness, which provoked reproaches and menaces. He returned home another evening, apparently very drunk, and having gone to bed, affected to be asleep. While he was in that state, the wife took from her gown a sleeve a piece of lead, which she melted, and then approaching her husband, attempted, by means of a pipe to pour it into his ear. He instantly started up, seized and accused her with the crime, which she could not deny. The bodies of her six husbands were disinterred, when it was discovered that they all died by the same means. She was hung amidst the execrations of the people. To this wholesale tragedy we are indebted for the law which forbids the interment of a body without a proper certificate of the nature of the disease which caused death. Until lately a personal inspection by searchers, was requisite; and to this fact also is the origin of Coroner's Inquests attributed.

A SINGULAR SHAKER CASE was decided in the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland a few days since. It was a suit brought for wages for fifteen years service, by a seceder from the brotherhood, a lady, who had joined them when a child. The jury concluded, inasmuch as the plaintiff voluntarily joined the Society, knowing its rules and regulations, (which are, that all proceeds of labor by any of the fraternity go into a common fund, not to be withdrawn,) and had as voluntarily left, she was not entitled to damages.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY FOR AMENDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.—The Society, held its first Anniversary meeting at Masonic Temple, in that city, on Sunday evening. The Hall was pretty well filled, and among the auditors were his Honor the Mayor, Judge Wilde, and Samuel Parker, Esq.; Judge Edmonds, of this city, who was expected to address the Society, having been prevented by some unknown reason, from being present, the time was chiefly occupied by Dr. Walter Channing, in reading the Annual Report of the Society. This gave quite an encouraging view of the operations of the Society, and argued earnestly the necessity of such an organization. The society has for its object the care of convicts discharged from our prisons and penitentiaries; furnishing them money to reach their homes, or providing them with lodgings and assistance in getting employment or commencing business for themselves. During the first year of its operations the society had received applications from 103 discharged convicts, and had expended between \$700 and \$800 in aiding them in different ways. Application had been made to the legislature for an appropriation in aid of the Society, and there is reason to hope that this application would yet receive a favorable answer. Brief addresses were made by I. A. Andrew, Esq., and Rev. Lewis Dwight.

THE LATE SUPPOSED MURDER AT PITTSBURGH.—Several persons have been arrested, since our last, at Pittsburgh, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Frederick Bollmeyer, and afterwards discharged for want of testimony. The Despatch of that city, in allusion to the last arrest, uses the following language:—"Thomas K. Hagans, who was arrested near Tarentum, on Friday last, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Frederick Bollmeyer, was discharged on Tuesday, there being no evidence to justify a commitment. About his person were found a great variety of articles, such as pocket-books, papers, orders, knives, &c., &c.; the pocket-books contained \$36 in spurious money; \$16 in Western money, in dimes and Ohio; \$20 in Pittsburgh and Alleghany scrip, and \$3.33 in silver and copper. He had on three shirts, two pair of pantaloons, and several handkerchiefs about his neck. He says that he has been employed in rafting for some time. Our own opinion, at the time we heard of the arrest, was that he had nothing to do with the case. Although he is a notorious scoundrel and deserves apartments in the Penitentiary, we never believed him to be possessed of courage sufficient to murder, but we have no hesitancy in saying that he stole everything which was found in his possession."

THE REVS. MAFFITT AND GREEN.—The case of the Rev. J. C. Greene, of the Methodist Episcopal Centenary Church of Brooklyn, was called up, on Tuesday, in the annual conference of that church, now holding in this city. Mr. Greene was charged with admitting Mr. Maffitt as a member of his church, contrary to strict discipline, and also of allowing him to preach in his pulpit, and calling him "brother." On Monday Mr. Greene defended himself against the charges made against him, and on Tuesday Dr. Peck replied at length to his defence. At its conclusion the charges against Mr. Greene were read, one specification after another, and voted upon, and each decided to be sustained.

Dr. Olin proposed a resolution, to the effect that having been guilty of mal-administration and imprudence, brother Greene should be censured by the Chair. The resolution was amended by the substitution of suspension for a year.

The resolution was subsequently adopted, as follows, by a vote of 79 to 46:

"Brother Greene having been guilty of mal-administration and imprudence, and of some degree of moral dereliction in the matter of brother Maffitt and the affairs of the Centenary Church, should be suspended from the exercises of all his ministerial functions until the next session of this Conference."

Mr. Greene was then called in, and the verdict of the Conference read to him, when he declared his intention of appealing to the General Conference.

There appears to have been infused into this decision of the pastors, a spirit of jealousy and envy against Mr. Maffitt, that is truly surprising, as we understand that nearly every lay member was opposed to the vote of suspension.

PENITENTIARY ON FIRE.—All the buildings on the eastern side of the Ohio Penitentiary, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 7th instant. They were occupied by P. Hayden, a contractor, in the manufacture of saddle trees, harness, plating and machinery, and his loss is supposed to be \$20,000, on which he had an insurance of only \$8,000. The prisoners rendered effective aid in extinguishing the fire, and retired to their cells in perfect order on its conclusion.

KARPIS or Sam-Sam Parnon.—Harman Eldridge Esq. recently resigned his situation as Keeper of Sing-Sing Prison, and the Rev. Matthew D. Gordon, the chaplain of the prison, was appointed in his place. This singular transposition created some inquiry and speculation, and "The Journal" published at White Plains, advocating the same political doctrine as the Board of Inspectors, thus elucidates the transaction:

"The Prison Matters:—The Board of Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, at their last session, appointed the Rev. Matthew D. Gordon, the Chaplain of the Prison, as head or principal Keeper of the same institution, in the place of Harman Eldridge, Esq. resigned. This appointment, all things considered, is a queer one, and has taken the public by surprise. The Rev. Mr. Luckey, the predecessor of Mr. Gordon as Chaplain, was discharged from his office, because the matron's philosophy and his religious notions did not glaze together harmoniously—Mrs. Farnham going in for 'Fowler on Sexuality,' and such like philosophic works, to reform the minds of the prisoners with, while Mr. Luckey pinned his faith, and his hopes of reformation among the prisoners, on the pure precepts of the Christian religion, as vouchsafed through the Word of God. The clashing of mind and morals between the two officials, resulted in the removal of Mr. Luckey by the Board of Inspectors—they with a laudable feeling of gallantry and devotion for the fair sex, declaring in favor of 'Fowler on Sexuality' and Mrs. Farnham.

"Mr. Gordon was thereupon called to fill the place of Mr. Luckey. But Mr. Eldridge, finding his rights as an officer too strongly trenchanted upon by the new chaplain and the matron, resigned his place as principal keeper, when the Rev. gentleman was quietly promoted to the vacant station.

"Had our advice been asked by the worthy Board of Inspectors, we should by all means have counselled them to a different course. Instead of promoting the chaplain, they should have promoted the matron. She is a person of mind, literature, and philosophy. While she could come down to the male prison occasionally, rigged up in a pair of 'inexpressibles,' she might appear afterwards before the softer sex of the other establishment in plain petticoats! She appears to rule the Board of Inspectors with a sort of female necromancy or animal magnetism, and through them controls the entire management of the establishment. Cleopatra, the fair Queen of Egypt, never swayed more potently the susceptible emotions of Mark Antony's heart, than does the accomplished Matron of the Mount Pleasant State Prison rule the minds and judgments of the Board of Inspectors.

"The extraordinary management of the Prison of late, has become a by-word and a reproach. With the exception of a few transcendental philosophers, whose opinions find expression through the columns of the New-York Tribune and the New-York Evening Post, the whole community regard the Prison management with contempt.

"But there is one consolation in all this. By the provisions of the new Constitution, the Board of Inspectors, as now constituted, will soon be abolished, and three State Inspectors of Prisons elected by the People to take their places. One member of the board of Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, is figuring to get a nomination on the State ticket; should he succeed, however, he will surely be defeated by the people. We shall expose his pretensions before the nominations are made."

BANK FRAUD.—It is now alleged the fraud of Philip Marrett, the President of the New England Bank, consisted in appropriating to his own pocket the extra shave on notes, bills, &c., which were presented for discount, instead of paying them into the coffers of the bank. When discovered, the directors took the ground that the \$60,000 thus obtained was a portion of the earnings of the bank, and Marrett handed it over. The shavng was accomplished through the means of out-door brokers, who, when thus connected with bank officers, can always manage to "accommodate" on a ruinous discount to the unfortunate borrower. "The Boston Chronicle," in commenting on this transaction, uses the following language:

"As between the banks and Philip Marrett, the former squeezing \$60,000 of 'earnings' out of the latter, and then keeping the matter quiet before the public, we can see no difference of roguery. It is simply a quarrel between a corporation of rogues and an individual rogue about the appropriation of plunder. If it is all fair to shave notes at all sorts of interest, let it be done at the bank counters, and if a 'Philip Marrett' appropriates the 'earnings' let him be dealt with as an embezzling clerk would be.

"We do not exactly see what right a parcel of honest men have to settle and hush up such a piece of roguery, merely because the delinquent gives up the plunder. Law-abiding men commonly consider that the public has an interest in such a matter, and that it does not exactly square with their duty to their fellow citizens to compound such a felony, and let the felon loose to prey upon others. Perhaps the directors of the New England Bank would have taken this view of the matter if they had not had a stronger eye to the 'earnings.'"

"After all the thought we have been able to bestow on the subject, we define the crime committed by Philip Marrett, and which has thrown a street well nigh into a swoon, to be simply this: He was guilty, while President thereof, of compelling the New England Bank to be an honest law-abiding institution. Further than this he appears to be no more guilty than any other broker."

ACQUITTED.—The jury in the case of Thomas K. Delaine, a porter house keeper of Charleston, who was recently tried for the murder of Robert Uniacke, on the 11th of December last, by stabbing him with a sword cane, returned a verdict of not guilty, as they viewed the act as chance medley.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.—Isaac Brown, the Maryland slave, about whose case the Philadelphia Courts have been for some weeks occupied, was set at large on Saturday. Brown was originally arrested as a fugitive from justice in Maryland, on a warrant issued by Judge Parsons, at the instance of a warrant from Governor Shunk, who acted on a requisition made by the Governor of Maryland on him. By advice of the Attorney General of the State, Governor Shunk revoked his first warrant and issued a second one in accordance with a second requisition made from the Governor of Maryland—which revocation on the part of his Excellency, rendered null and void Judge Parsons' warrant of arrest, and of course there was no authority to hold Brown, unless another warrant of arrest was got out on the strength of the second requisition, a precaution, which the owner of the slave did not take. Meantime the friends of the slave were in motion, and on Saturday got out a writ of *de homine replegiendo*. This is an old writ, and was resorted to prior to the passage of the habeas corpus act, and was instituted to protect the personal liberty of the subject. It is still occasionally used, its force never having been abridged by the legislature. It amounts to a replevin of the body of the prisoner, and authorizes his discharge, if he is not under a specific criminal charge.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, "That the friends of Brown, being aware that there had been no special commitment issued against the defendant since the revoking of the former warrant by Gov. Shunk, obtained from the prothonotary of the Supreme Court the writ, and after mature consideration the Sheriff executed it, and the prisoner was released, and when wanted yesterday was *non est inventus*."

"Judge Parsons on being informed of the fact, issued a warrant for the arrest of Anthony Freed, the keeper of the prison. This was put into the hands of the Sheriff, who returned with Mr. Freed. Judge Parsons asked Mr. F. what he had to say to the charge of suffering Isaac Brown to escape out of his custody—and Mr. Freed replied that he did not regard it as an escape, he having released Brown on a writ of *de homine replegiendo*."

"Judge Parsons took the writ and examined it, and said it was no justification for his conduct; that he ought to have informed the court of it before he acted upon it. He said he entertained a high personal regard for Mr. Freed, but it became his duty as a judge to hold Freed to bail in \$1000 to answer the charge at the next term of the court. The bail was promptly given by the accused."

"In connection with the matter it would be as well to state, that the parties from Maryland, interested in the arrest of Brown and his conveyance to that State, had process issued against them and put into the hands of the Sheriff at the suit of Isaac Brown. In this matter Judge Parsons decided that they could not be arrested until they had reached their homes."

"The whole case exhibits one fact, that Messrs. Gibbons and Earle, for the slave Brown, succeeded in a most ingenious device for the liberation of their client."

THE WAY TO RECEIVE A ROBBER.—An act of heroic bravery was recently performed by a lady of St. Louis, which deserves to be recorded, if only as a warning to midnight robbers not to attempt their depredations on houses which are in the sacred guardianship of ladies, whose husbands are absent from their homes.

The lady in question while sitting alone in her house, in the condition above described, heard some one raise the sash of a front window. Immediately hastening to another room, she matched up a brace of pistols, and returning, walked without a light into the front room, in the middle of which she met the fellow who had just entered by the window, and demanded what he wanted. Receiving an evasive reply, she discharged one of the pistols at him. He immediately turned and hastily retreated by the way he had entered; but on the carpet and window were left traces of blood, showing that the courageous lady had made a sure shot.

Our word for it, that rogue will never again adventure with a hostile intent, upon premises defended by a lone woman.

JUDGES OF THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS.—The two State Conventions recently assembled at Syracuse, have presented their nominations to The People for confirmation or rejection. The Democrats have named Greene C. Bronson of Albany, Addison Gardiner of Monroe, Charles H. Ruggles of Dutchess, and Freeborn G. Jewett of Onondaga. For Clerk, Charles S. Benton of Little Falls.

The Whigs named Frederick Whittlesey of Rochester, D. Davis Noxon of Syracuse, Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, and Ambrose L. Jordan of New York. John T. Lampport of Rensselaer, was nominated for Clerk.

The Anti-Renters have also named Addison Gardiner and Ambrose L. Jordan as their candidates, and John T. Lampport as clerk.

The charges against Mr. Boudinot Captain of the Third Ward Police, will be examined in our next.

THE CASE OF MRS. MONTIGNY.—It will be remembered that this person was arrested in this city last week, on the charge of causing the death of Miss Piron, of Elizabethtown. The Newark Daily contains the following on the subject:

"Gross Persecution Exposed.—The circumstances connected with the case of Mrs. Montigny, of whose arrest on the charge of causing the death of a Miss Piron, at Elizabethtown, some notice was published on Saturday, have since been brought to our notice in a way to show that the proceeding was altogether wanton and unauthorized. The testimony taken before Justice Elmer, at the examination on Saturday, renders it abundantly evident that the girl died a natural death, and that she was tenderly treated by her friends Mr. and Mrs. Montigny, with whom she had lived as a daughter for many years. Both Dr. Chetwood and Dr. Whitehead, who attended her during her illness, testify that they saw no reason whatever to suspect poison in the case."

"Dr. Chetwood expressly declares that if poison had been administered it would have been perceptible; that he was not at a loss to account for her death at the time; that he had not then and has not now any suspicion of any thing being wrong. The Catholic Priest, who also administered to the deceased, and with whose parish the family was connected, testified that Miss Piron feelingly spoke to him two hours before her death of the kindness of Mrs. Montigny, remarking that her kindness and attention during her residence with her had been those of a mother; and repeatedly expressed her thanks to Mrs. M. in his presence for her kindness during her sickness."

"The examination on the part of the prosecutor (Piron, the father, a single man, living somewhere in N. Y.) was conducted by J. J. Chetwood Esq., and that in behalf of Mrs. M. by Wm. F. Day, Esq., and the magistrate (A. M. Elmer, Esq.) was so satisfied of the innocence of the defendant that he discharged her at once, 'as not having the least shadow of suspicion of guilt resting upon her.'"

A CHASE FOR A PRISONER.—The Cleveland Herald, of the 21st inst., relates the following incident as having recently occurred in that city.

"A *Scrub Race—Law vs. Steam.*—A Police officer, of the 'New York Star brand,' very unceremoniously handed a merchant of our city into a cab, on Saturday, and hurried him through Superior street, towards the 'United States,' which, with steam up, was ready to leave for Buffalo. Governor Bebb issued the 'documents,' and the officer knowing that his duty, if 'well done,' should be 'done quickly,' spared his prisoner all 'leave taking,' and put him through town in his shirt sleeves."

"Half a hundred lawyers, however, are not so easily eluded, and the prisoner, by dint of impassioned gestures and loud cries of 'habeas corpus'—a 'lawyer'—a 'lawyer'—made known his predicament. 'One of the limbs'—who, physically, at least, is the Hercules of the Bar—soon heard of the mishap of his client, and mounting the first horse, started in hot haste for the dock. 'Twas all in vain. Captain Belden had rung his 'go-a-head bell,' and the 'States' promptly rounded the beacon, bound down."

"To the judge went the lawyer, swearing vengeance. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the sheriff under the lead of counsel, started for the piers. The 'States' in her hurry, had not finished 'wooding' at the dock, and she lay half a mile in the lake, taking wood from a scow."

"A small boat was chartered, and the sheriff pulled into the lake. 'Give me the oars—I'm the strongest,' and with hat and coat off, his face glowing in the sun, and his locks dripping with sweat, this disciple of Blackstone gave a 'long pull, and a strong pull' in defence of liberty and the inviolability of the habeas corpus act."

"Only ten rods now lay between the grips of the sheriff and the 'States,' and with writ in hand, he stood ready to execute the command of the court. The lawyer trembled with excitement and hard work. 'Now hail him Mr. Sheriff.' No response; and up jumped our legal Hercules. 'Let me hail him,' said he, and drawing up his stalwart frame to full height, and raising his arm of might, with a loud voice cried, 'Captain Belden—Captain Belden—Captain Belden, in the name of the people of the State of Ohio'—here the 'States' puffed and started. 'G—d—n you, Captain Belden,' and the Ajax of the profession sunk exhausted in the arms of the Sheriff."

"The boat moved on, and between each 'cough' of her massive engine, our friend of the Bar, shaking his fist at Captain B's well fed figure on the wheel-house, gasped out in broken accents, 'Captain Belden, you're a d—d old rip.'"

"[The 'Star' from this city was officer Horton, of the Fifth Ward, of this city, and the merchant was George Farnum, arrested on a requisition from Governor Young, for obtaining a large amount of goods from Bird, Penniman, and Smith, of 62 William street, in this city.—The officer has arrived safe with his prisoner.—Eds. N. P. Gaz.]

BRITISH MILITARY JEREMY DIDDLEE.—Major Thomas P. Shallercross, of Wheeling, Va., arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday morning 8th inst., having in charge a man named Stewart, alias Shatten, alias Gill, alias Smith, who figured some time since as a retired officer of the British service on half pay, and forged the name of Mr. William Paylor, by which he obtained \$400 from one of the City Banks. He has long since, and doubtless previously, been engaged in a number of offences against the law.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LAKE ROUTE.—We have received from a friend at the north, a neat little essay, in pamphlet form, devoted to a description of the line of travel on the great northern lakes and western rivers, and furnishing an accurate table of the distances and points of route in the vast semicircular highway which starts from New-Orleans, and finds its eastern terminus in the Bay State and our own good city of New-York. The work is from the free and graceful pen of Wm. M. Hall, the well known and popular agent of the Great Northern Lake line, to whom the west is so deeply indebted for the large influence he has exercised in getting up the River and Harbor Convention which is to meet in July next, at the city of Chicago. We recommend Mr. Hall's pleasing and off-hand sketch of the beauties and characteristics of the "Great Region," as a proper accompaniment to James L. Barton's valuable sketch of the "Commerce of the Lakes."

THE TEMPERANCE OFFERT.—Governor Bebb, of Ohio, who has acquired the title of the Parading Governor, from the number of convicts whom he has set free by virtue of his monarchical attribute of remission, excuses himself by saying, that he released them on condition that they should sign the temperance pledge. The "Sun" has the following apt remark in relation to this strange apology or justification:

"The convicts of Columbus have generally been horse thieves and burglars, and their temperance pledges are worth about as much as their word of honor."

DEPORTATION CASE DECIDED.—On Saturday, in the Court of Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, Judge Parsons decided that an individual of competent income is bound by the act of Assembly to maintain his grand children, in case of the desertion of his son, leaving his wife in a destitute condition. It will be recollected that the case in which the decision was made was stated a few weeks since.

PHILADELPHIA RECORDED.—Richard Vaux, Esq., of Philadelphia, has resigned the office of Recorder, and Robert M. Lee, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor in his stead. The only fees or emoluments of the office are the marriage fees.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY.—It is stated on the authority of British official documents, that since the year 100, no fewer than fourteen persons have been executed whose innocence has since been fully established. Any rule is monstrous by which an innocent man can die.

EXECUTION OF BROUGHTON.—On Friday last, John Broughton suffered the penalty of the crime of murder, for which he was condemned, at Wilmington, N. C. He made a short address to the spectators, explaining the incidents which gave rise to the circumstantial evidence against him, and professing his willingness to die, and the forgiveness of his enemies. He protested his innocence to the last. Strange case this.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—A reporter of one of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of the recent ceremony at the laying of the corner stone of St. Augustine Church, that was destroyed by the rioters of that city, says:

"The Mayor, with a large body of police, was present, and we are pleased to say that no breach of the peace occurred."

What a commentary upon the character of the civil government of our neighbor city!

Arrest of black whiskered Bill Ford.—His Description Property found on him.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1847.

RESPECTED SIR.—For the benefit of your paper and the public, I enclose you this paragraph with a description of the man, who by the by is a New Yorker, and I believe is well known to the police of your city. Ford is about 5 foot 8½ inches, long black hair, large black whiskers, of a sallow complexion, rather a genteel appearance and pleasing address, and might pass for a gentleman at first sight, but upon close observation he would be readily taken for a blackguard from his swaggering gait. He is well known in our city as the paramour of the panel thief, Eliza Simpson, who was arrested some time ago for robbing a gentleman of \$90 at a house of ill-fame in Lombard street. Ford is about thirty years of age.

"Supposed to be Stolen."—Watchmen Shuck and Lawton, of the Middle District Watch, arrested a man named William Ford, whom they found in Triplet's alley this morning at 3 o'clock, with two large rolls of cloth in his possession, supposed to be stolen. Ford was committed by Justice Bell for further examination. The cloth is in Mr. Bell's office.

Respectfully Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

GOOD STOCK.—The New Haven (Conn.) County jail netted the County last year \$1200 62.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.—The number of convicts confined in the Connecticut State Prison during the past year, is considerably less than heretofore. There are now within the walls only 150 convicts; two years ago there were 316 confined there. The great diminution of intemperance in the State is given by the directors as the probable cause of this happy change. The income of the prison exceeds by \$2,479 12 the expenditures. There have been but four deaths among the convicts during the year. Of the prisoners, 44 are confined for crimes against person; 95 for crimes against property; 64 confess their guilt, and 63 declare that they are not guilty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"INTELLIGENCE."—Petersburgh, Va., our paper is mailed regularly of the post office in this city.

"NAVY."—Lieutenant McIntosh was the officer who took the five pirate vessels off Cape Antonio, under a positive violation of orders not to separate the boats in company. Commodore Kearney treated him on his return to the brig *Enterprise*, complimented him for his bravery and success, and invited him to dine with him. Contrast this conduct with that of Commodore Perry to Lieutenant Hunter.

"ANTI-RENT."—The Supreme Court of this State refused in a recent case to grant a new trial asked for to test the right of Mr. Livingston's title to lands claimed by anti-renters, on the ground that Mr. L.'s title was good.

"MAIL."—The first offence of robbery of the mail is punished by imprisonment from five to ten years. The second calls for a forfeiture of life. The first offence is capital if committed with a weapon to endanger the life of the carrier, or to wound him. To break open or destroy a mail bag is punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$500, and by imprisonment for from one to three years.

Counterfeits.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Officers Abbey and McKinstry, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrested a couple of men on board the Constellation, in that city, on the 19th instant, who had been detected in uttering counterfeit bank bills in the city, mostly \$5 on the Banknote Bank. They were handcuffed together, and conducted to the door of the jail, when, while awaiting the opening of the outside door, one of the fellows slipped his handcuff, and made his escape. The other is secured and ready to be disposed of, by the court now in session.

ANDOVER BANK.—Look out for \$10's of the Andover Bank, Mass., altered from a broken bank. Signed, Francis Cogswell, Cashier; Samuel Farrar, President Centre place, vessels and steamboat; on the right end is a country girl, with bonnet in hand, and a bundle of wheat under her arm; the left end piece is an Indian with bow. They are very likely to deceive, being similar to the true notes.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Look out for \$5's on the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I., which have just made their appearance. It is an altered bill with the word five printed at the bottom in red and large letters. By close examination it is easily detected.

FRAUDULENT NOTES.—Two men, named Henry W. Maxey and John Taylor, were arrested by the citizens of Pawtucket, R. I., on Monday, about midnight, for passing eight or ten five dollar bills, between Providence and Attleborough. The bills were altered from some broken bank, and purported to be on the Pacific Bank of Nantucket. About \$50 of the spurious money were found upon them.

STATE PRISON REPORTS.

MOUNT PLEASANT PRISON, May 24th, 1847.

No. of convicts received in prison since 1st inst.	21
" discharged by expiration of sentence	16
" discharged by pardon	1
" " death	4
" Remaining at date	746

No. of female convicts received in prison since 1st inst.	5
" discharged	2
" pardoned	1
" died	1
" Remaining in at date	66

[OFFICIAL.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant-General's Office.

It being supposed that advertising deserters in the "National Police Gazette," may have a tendency to check desertion by increasing the chances of the apprehension of the offender, a large subscription to the paper has been authorized, by the Secretary of War, with a view to its general distribution among the troops.

Accordingly every company, military post, and recruiting station, will be supplied with a copy; and commanders of posts and companies and recruiting officers, are enjoined to make such disposition of the paper as may best accomplish the object of the government in subscribing for it. Should a post or rendezvous be broken up, the station of a company changed, or should the Gazette fail to be regularly received, immediate notice thereof must be given by the officer concerned, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service in New York, who will promptly communicate the same to the Editors. In like manner, if a soldier desert from any company, or a recruit from a rendezvous, the company commander, or recruiting officer, will at once forward his description direct to the Superintendent, in order that no time may be lost in advertising him.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:

W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CASE OF MR. HOTCHKISS.

John H. Hotchkiss, of Brooklyn, made a preliminary confession, on Thursday, in the case of Edward Bailey, Logan, and George Buchanan, alias Jack Williams, the three persons who are under arrest, charged with the violent assault upon, and robbery of, Mr. Alva Hotchkiss, in Clinton street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 3rd inst. Two of the prisoners have been fully examined on the charge of having violently assaulted Mr. Wm. C. Bennett, on the highway in Williamsburg, on the night of the 6th of May instant. Both were seen by the examination, that Mr. Hotchkiss is still lying in a precarious condition.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Russell Stebbins, of the city, who testified as follows:—While in the city of New York, at No. 5 Albany place, do business at No. 17 Nassau street, I was in Brooklyn on the night of the 3rd of May instant, I crossed in the ferry boat from New York at a quarter before 10, went down Clinton street, when opposite Christ Church I found Mr. Hotchkiss, lying with his head near the fence and his feet out near the sidewalk; I passed him about 40 or 50 feet, and then returned; I was at first under the impression that he was intoxicated, but I finally concluded otherwise; I did so, and examined; I found his hat, a pocket of eggs and a quantity of blood; I then looked for assistance, and soon saw a person on the opposite side of Clinton street, below, apparently having some money, and I called the person and he seemed to quicken his steps; I called to him and told him there was a person badly injured who wanted assistance; he then stopped and I requested him to come and assist me; I waited till he came up to me and we proceeded together to where the injured person was lying on the sidewalk; I did not know until that time that the man was intoxicated; I put my head down and discovered that he had not been drinking; a man then came along leading a little boy, I stopped him and asked him if there was another person near by; he said there was another person near by; I then said if they would stay with the man I would go for assistance; I went to a house where I saw a light in the basement, rang at the door and was directed by the lady to Dr. Morley's house; the doctor came out, called, and said the man had been knocked down and probably robbed. Dr. M. had him removed to his house, and on ascertaining by a letter found on his person, directed to Mr. Alva Hotchkiss, Dr. M. sent to his house, and the son and son-in-law of Mr. H. soon returned, and I left.

John H. Hotchkiss sworn.—Am a physician residing at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets, in this city; I recollect the occasion mentioned by Mr. Stebbins; Mr. S. called me between half-past 10 and 11, on the night of the 3rd inst.; we found Mr. Hotchkiss lying upon the sidewalk, and bleeding profusely from the head; his skull appeared to be fractured on the left side, near the top of the head; I told Mr. Stebbins he had been knocked down; we could not feel his pulse; I told Mr. Stebbins that, if he would assist me, we would take him into the kitchen; we carried him in on a litter; on searching his pockets we found a letter, on which was his address, as I supposed; Mr. Stebbins, a man from Governor's and a boy were present; there was no other man there. We then removed Mr. Hotchkiss immediately to his own house; on his person we found some papers, but no money except two or three coppers; there was no watch, nor spectacles; nor hair. On the back part of the head there was no fracture, only a scalp wound; the hat was injured; had a semi-lunar incision; should suppose the blow was given by a blunt shot; there was another wound on the top of the head, which had caused an extensive fracture of the skull; the bones were depressed so as to injure the brain considerably; in my opinion two or three blows had been given, and caused the injury sustained; these blows must have been given by some person other than himself; his person had evidently been robbed; I have attended Mr. Hotchkiss as one of my patients since the time alluded to; he has been and is still in a very critical condition; he has not spoken since; he gives evidence of consciousness by signs.

John H. Hotchkiss sworn.—I am at 55 Sullivan street, New York; was in the employment of Alva Hotchkiss, in New York; knows Mr. H.'s watch; has seen and handled it frequently; the watch here shown is the same one which I have seen in his possession; Mr. Hotchkiss was in the habit of carrying a pair of spectacles; they were of silver, with round glasses; he wore them constantly at his place of business; I saw him have and use them on third of May; he also had a knife; it was also two blades, with a dark bone handle; I was sitting with him on the day alluded to, and gave it back to him; I saw him have money on the afternoon of that day; I saw a number of bills; he was giving change to a man; he left his place of business to come to Brooklyn, a little after 9 o'clock; that was later than he usually staid there at night; he then had his watch, spectacles, etc., with him.

Eliza H. Hotchkiss sworn.—Has worked for Mr. Hotchkiss, at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, New York; knows the watch which Mr. Hotchkiss used to carry; he recognizes it by the joint of the case; witness identifies the watch now present, as the one which Mr. H. wore.

John H. Hotchkiss sworn.—I was in the revenue service on the 18th, the prisoner Bailey had formerly been a shipmate of his in the brig Globe; on the night of the 3rd of May, he (Bailey) and the other prisoners now present called at his (witness's) boarding house, and desired him to accompany them, and they would show him the funerals; they went up the Bowery, and around through several streets, when the prisoner, Williams, asked him if he would accompany them to Brooklyn; deponent asked him what he wanted to go there for; Williams replied that he had an uncle living there, and that there were lots of fine girls there; I never saw the watch now here before, am certain it did not go to Brooklyn, but left them, and went back to my boarding house.

John S. Felt, Police-officer of Brooklyn, sworn.—arrested the prisoner (Williams) at Brooklyn, on the 11th inst., or thereabouts; I found the watch now present, and identified as the property of Alva Hotchkiss, in his Williams' vest pocket.

John T. Morrell, sworn.—Was present at the arrest of Logan and Bailey, at the corner of Mulberry and Cross streets, New York, on Sunday night, the 9th of May; Bailey had been talking about shipping in the service; said he was tired of the shore, and believed he would ship again; just then officer Stephens appeared, and Bailey at once said, "I'm a goner; the women then began to cry, and as I never can hear to see a woman weep, I put out; "It was family affair that agitated me."

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his real name is Joseph Buchanan; I have been going by the name of John Williams for the last three or four years; I know Logan and Bailey; I was a shipmate of Logan, and knew Bailey two or three years ago.—We were together on the Monday evening of the 3rd of May instant, at the house of Julia Stevens, in Mulberry street together, at the house of Julia Stevens; this was somewhere between 10 and 11 o'clock; Logan and Murray parted with Bailey and me in the Bowery, that evening; we started for the Bowery theatre in the early part of the evening; we went together; Bailey stopped somewhere up there; I don't know where he went; Bailey and I met Logan again that evening, at the corner of Mulberry and Cross streets. We all went into Julia Stevens' and drank some beer; Bailey gave me a roll of bills there; it was not good money; I did not see him give Logan any money; I did not see Murray get any; I went out and left the three there, and was standing on the corner of Chatham and Mulberry street about half an hour afterwards when they came past.

Q.—How did you come in possession of that watch?
A.—That watch I bought of a stranger, a man on the Bowery, on Thursday, the 6th of May. It was a white man; he appeared like a sailor, but was dressed in long clothes; I can't say that I ever saw him before, nor have I seen him since; I think I could identify him if I saw him again; I paid three dollars for the watch.

Committed in fall.
Edward Bailey being put on examination, refused to answer any questions in the matter; forgot whether he was in company with Williams, Logan and Murray, in New York on the 3rd of May last; don't remember whether he was in company with those persons at Julia Stevens' house in Mulberry street on that evening; it is in his intention not to answer any questions; consequently it will be useless to ask me any more; I know nothing of the case.
The prisoner was also committed in fall.

The next term of the King's County Court commences on Monday week.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Before Commissioner Morton.

Attempt to Stealing on board the ship Southern.—On Monday week, Capt. Walker, of the ship Southern, shipped a crew of 19 persons for a voyage to Liverpool and back. On Tuesday he took out his clearance, and the next day, Wednesday, dropped down to the lower bay, where the new tug unbraced at something said or done by the first mate, refused to duty, and finally rose on the mate and beat him in a shocking manner. The anchors were then thrown out, the boat lowered, and the captain came up to town and made a complaint at the District Attorney's office, upon which a warrant was issued by Commissioner Morton, and given to Deputy Marshal Collins, to be executed. The Marshal went down on Wednesday evening, but the moment he appeared on deck and announced his errand, the crew rose on him, and ordered him off on peril of his life. The officer being unarmed, and having no assistance, he withdrew, and came up to the quarantine ground, where one of the revenue cutters was at anchor, stated what had occurred, and called for assistance. The 1st Lieutenant who was on board at the time, told him there was not a sufficient number of men on board, but directed him to call at seven o'clock next morning, when the crew would be mustered. Mr. Collins was there at the appointed time, and all things being in readiness, the commander of the cutter ordered her to be steered to where the Southern lay at anchor. On nearing the Southern, the crew of the latter, it was perceived, were determined to resist, upon which the captain of the cutter ordered his men to draw their cutlasses and board the Southern sword in hand. The mutineers seeing that resistance would be in vain, allowed the cutter's men to board without further difficulty. The captain of the cutter then called for the shipping articles, which he read to the crew, and pointing out to them the illegality of their proceedings, and the punishment that would follow if they were prosecuted, upon which, with the exception of six, they promised to return to their duty. The six who refused were ironed, and three of them—George Wilson, George Johnson and Thomas Deckerly—who were most conspicuous in the revolt, were brought up to the city and committed to the Brooklyn jail. The other three were allowed to remain on board the Southern in iron, at the request of Captain Walker, in the hope that when the ship got out to sea they would go to duty; although the captain of the cutter, from the stubbornness evinced by the entire crew, and the reluctance with which they promised to return to duty, advised Captain Walker not to venture to sea, but to come up to the city and ship another crew. This Captain Walker declined, and said he would take the risk. Shortly after the revenue cutter left, the Southern weighed anchor and put to sea, since which nothing further has been heard from her.

Charge of Cruel and Unusual Punishment.—Edward W. Halsey, master of the bark Franklin, was held to bail yesterday by the commissioner, in the sum of \$350, to answer on a charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his first mate.

Supreme Court.

Before a Full Bench.

Friday, May 21.

CASE OF MURDER.

The People vs. John H. Tillet.—This case came upon a writ of error from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk county. The facts are these:—In the month of April, 1845, a man named John Covert, then residing in that county, was shot while sitting at his window. A Mr. Concklin who was Justice of the Peace, held an inquest on the body of Covert. Mrs. Covert, the widow, was examined on the inquest, and in her examination she gave evidence which Mr. Concklin thought implicated the defendant. He then sent a constable, together with a person who attended the inquest, for Tillet. On the arrival of the latter, he was asked by the Magistrate, where he was the Sunday night of the murder. To the question no reply was given, and he was then asked had he any objection to answer? After a short pause he replied, that "he knew very well where he was that night, but that people did not like to tell where they spent their Sunday nights." He was then detained, and in September following put on his trial for the murder.

Dr. Ray, who attended the inquest, and took minutes of the proceedings, was called to prove the words above quoted, and also the deportment and behavior of Tillet at the inquest. The prisoner's counsel objected, on the ground that Justice Concklin acted as a coroner, who he had no right to do; and if he acted as a magistrate, he had not complied with the requirements of the statute, which required that the prisoner should be cautioned by the presiding magistrate that he was not bound to answer any questions put to him; and also on the ground that the witnesses on the inquest or examination were not examined in his presence. The presiding Judge ruled that the testimony was admissible, except that part which went to prove his deportment and manner at the investigation. His counsel excepted to the ruling of the Judge. The case went to the jury, and Tillet was convicted of murder. A writ of error was then obtained, and judgment arrested. The case was called on to-day, and very ably argued by Mr. Clinton on the part of the prisoner. The District Attorney replied to Mr. Clinton. He contended that the evidence given on the trial was perfectly legal; it was not evidence of a

confession, for Tillet made none. Doctor Ray was called solely with a view to prove that he, Tillet, refused to tell where he was that night; and not to give evidence of a confession which the prisoner never made; therefore all the cases cited by the counsel on the other side, were not applicable to the present case; there was no pretence that there was any inducement held out to him either by way of threat or promise, nor was he under arrest at the time as stated by his counsel; he came to the investigation on the invitation of the constable and the other person sent by Justice Concklin. The District Attorney argued the case at great length, and concluded by insisting that there was no case in any of the books on criminal jurisprudence that would bring this case within the principles laid down by prisoner's counsel. Decision reserved.

Case of Polly Bodine.—Mr. Graham, counsel, made application that the prisoner be released from confinement or admitted to bail, two terms of the Circuit Court having passed since trial, and the case not brought on. She is now residing under 4 indictments, two of them capital, for murder and arson, and the other two for burglary and receiving stolen goods.—Mr. Clark, District Attorney of Richmond county, said they had not brought the matter to trial on account of the Circuit Judge at one of the terms refusing to take the case up, and the other for the absence of the witnesses. The counsel for the people did not wish to enter a nolle prosequi in regard to the capital cases as in trying the lesser ones something might occur from which the capital cases should be tried. The Court finally decided that she be discharged on her own recognizance as to the capital crimes. In the other, bail will be no doubt offered, and she be set at liberty. She was charged, it will be recollected, with the murder of Mrs. Hennessey and child, and arson, &c., in connection with it. She has been in prison about three years and a half. The Supreme Court, after hearing a few motions, and rendering some decisions, adjourned for the day. Since do.

Special Sessions.

Friday, April 21.

Before the Recorder and two Aldermen.
John Hance, for stealing a bar of iron, city prison, 30 days. Thomas Windel, for assault and battery, city prison 10 days. Margaret Fields, for stealing a scale beam, penitentiary 60 days. Elizabeth Elsworth, for stealing a shawl, penitentiary 6 months. James Johnson, for stealing a firkin of butter, penitentiary 6 months. James Jenkins, for stealing four white wash brushes, penitentiary 60 days. John Ingram, for stealing wool, penitentiary 60 days. Robert Macaulay, for stealing wool, House of Refuge. Maria Lanes, for stealing a pair of ear rings, city prison 60 days.

Joseph Phillips, for stealing a shawl, penitentiary 2 months; James Connor, assault and battery, city prison 30 days; Daniel Connor, stealing a watch, penitentiary 3 months; Ann McKay stealing a brass key, city prison 30 days; Lydia Hayden, assault and battery, penitentiary 60 days; James Conroy, stealing a roll of curled hair, penitentiary 3 months; Mary Wilson, assault and battery, city prison 5 days; George Cline, assault and battery, penitentiary 4 months; James Bayle, assault and battery, penitentiary 3 months; James Symms, stealing potatoes, city prison 3 months; Charles Sands, stealing \$10, city prison 60 days; John Conroy, stealing composition metal, penitentiary 3 months; Eliza Digney, stealing cotton, penitentiary 30 days.

General Sessions.

Thursday, May 20.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Purser and Crolius.

Trial for False Pretences.—At the opening of the court this morning, Sylvester Centre and Emanuel Hines were placed on their trial on an indictment for having on the 6th of October, obtained \$13 from David T. Curry, colored, by false pretences.

David T. Curry sworn.—On the 6th of October, I went to the railroad office at the foot of Liberty street, to obtain tickets through to Baltimore for myself and another person; I was introduced to Mr. Hines as the agent for the Railroad company; I asked him what would be the price for two persons through to Baltimore; he said the price was \$14 in the first class cars, but he would let me have the tickets for \$12; I paid him the money, and he gave me tickets with steamboats on them; I said they were queer looking railroad tickets; Mr. Hines said they were the right sort of tickets—that I was a d—d fool; I took the tickets and went to Philadelphia; I then showed my tickets to the railroad agent who said they were good for nothing; I afterwards went to the steamboat agent and he said they were worthless; when I got back I immediately went to the office, where I found Mr. Centre; Mr. Centre said they were good tickets, and that he would give me two dollars each for them. The prosecution here rested, and the following testimony was adduced for the defence:

John B. Tucker sworn.—I reside in Philadelphia; I am a solicitor for passengers for a steamboat line from Philadelphia to Baltimore; the tickets now shown are genuine tickets; they will be taken at the steamboat office at any time; they will not pass on any railroad line between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The previous good character of Mr. Centre was acknowledged by the prosecution; witnesses were therefore not called to prove this point. The law case then went to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty; sentence deferred until Friday.

Friday, May 21.

Trial for keeping a Disorderly House.—Catharine Buckley was next put upon her trial, on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house at 60 Howard street.

James Bayles sworn.—I reside in Mercer street, near Howard; Mrs. Buckley's house is just round the corner; it has been kept by Mrs. Buckley as a public house for about a year and a half; it is a place of rioting, where prostitutes meet, and those who associate with them; my family has been very much disturbed and the general quiet of the neighborhood; I have known dancing carried on there at two o'clock on Sunday morning; my sister has several times been insulted by persons coming out of her house. Before the conclusion of this case, the court adjourned until Saturday morning.

Saturday, May 22.

Trial for Keeping a Disorderly House resumed.—At the opening of the court this morning, the trial of Catharine Buckley, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 60 Howard street, was resumed.

Franklin Wilson sworn.—I live next door to Mrs. Buckley's house; her house is very noisy and disorderly; I have seen women of ill fame coming out of her house; I have frequently been accosted by them while standing on the stoop of my father's house. The prosecution here rested, when the defence produced the following testimony—

Joseph Eskin sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for nearly two years; I boarded with her about three months last summer; I never saw any thing disorderly in her house; I do not know anything against her character.

George Relyes sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for several years; so far as my personal knowledge extends she is a respectable woman.

Samuel Shaw sworn.—I have known Mrs. Buckley for three or four years; I have been in the habit of visiting her house; I never saw anything of a disorderly character there.

The case then went to the jury, who, after a long

absence being unable to agree, were discharged. The court then adjourned until Saturday morning.

Restowed.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Mary Simpson, convicted of grand larceny, in having, on the 19th day of April, stolen \$200 from James W. Bennett, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.

Sylvester Centre and Emanuel Hines, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences from David T. Curry, of the amount of \$17, were placed at the bar for sentence, when Centre was sentenced to pay a fine of \$21, to be imprisoned in the city prison for five days—and Hines to pay a fine of \$31, and stand imprisoned in the city prison for 60 days.

Grand Larceny.—James Griffith was then placed upon his trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the 7th day of April, stolen \$200 from Daniel Brooks. The testimony in this case being insufficient, the prosecuting attorney said he could not ask for a conviction, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Offering to sell Obscene Books.—Edward Thomas was next placed upon his trial on an indictment for having, on the 9th of April, offered to sell obscene books. The testimony in this case was so conclusive the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Burglary.—John Carroll, boy, was then placed upon his trial on an indictment for burglary in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 7th of March, burglariously entered the coal office of Mr. Tisdale, No. 141 Cherry street, and stolen therefrom a money drawer containing 47 cents. He was caught on the premises.

The jury found him guilty, and the court sent him to the House of Refuge.

The Court then adjourned until the first Monday in June next.

TO THE MARRIED
OR THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
The Married Woman's
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women. Second Edition.
Price 51.

The great demand for this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of a new edition. Every female is getting a copy, whether married or unmarried, although it is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets, which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every case. To be obtained at the Medical Office, 139 Liberty street.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau can be consulted on all complaints appertaining to females, with the strictest confidence. Address (post paid) to box 1294.

N. B. On the receipt of \$1, copies will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the United States. my23 3m

NEW CROP TEAS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Just received a fresh lot of Young Hyson Tea which is offered at the low price of 75 cents per lb. Superior do at 80 cents; best quality Oolong do 60 cents; very good, so called, good quality Young Hyson, 50 cents; do, Extra do, Java Coffee, 10 cents per lb. First powdered and crushed Sugar, 10 cents per lb. Star's fine yellow, 9 cents; Orleans, 7 cents; St. Croix, 6 cents. For sale in lots to suit, by J. O. FOWLER, 200 and 425 Greenwich, and 75 Vesey streets. my20 1m

DR. HART'S

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only remedy for Epileptic Fits (or falling sickness), Convulsions, Spasms, &c. This medicine, for sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in almost every case where it has been a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure. Pamphlets containing thirty-six pages of testimonials (some of which have been presented by eminent physicians), to be had by applying at the principal office. Reference to Judge Russell, 64 East Broadway, N.Y.; Col. E. Denison, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dr. W. L. Monroe, Guilford, Ohio; Rev. Richmond Tappan, West Davenport, N.Y.; Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.; W. Bennett, Esq., 171 Grand-st., N.Y.

RECENTLY CURED.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley, 116 Orchard street, N.Y.; C. H. Boughton, 292 10th st., N.Y.; Mrs. Jas. Berthold, Chester, Orange county, N.Y.; Miss ———, No. ——— street, N.Y.; a physician's daughter. All communications (post paid) addressed to Dr. S. HART, (false names & initials) will be punctually attended. All orders must be accompanied with the money. The medicine, with full directions, is carefully packed in boxes, and sent to any part of the United States. Prices per box, \$2, \$17, and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines, \$2. Prepared and sold only by DR. S. HART.

Principal Office, 230 Broadway, N.Y.

F. S.—The justly celebrated Nervous (or Epileptic) Sugar Coated Pills for the cure of all nervous diseases may be had by applying as above.

\$1500 REWARD.

FELONY.

Whereas Robert Glover, Frederick Glover, and William Glover, brothers, late of Leeds, county of York, England, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, Scrabblers, and Dyers, have absconded, charged with several forgeries, &c. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge them in any of the prisons of the United States of America, (sufficient international power having been given to the proper authorities for the indemnification of any person so doing) or to any person giving such private information as will lead to their apprehension, on application to Mr. Wm. James, Superintendent of Police, of the Borough of Leeds, in the county of York, England, to whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Anthony Barclay, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, city of New-York.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert Glover is about 50 to 55 years of age, stands about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather broad, and walks stiffly; he has a somewhat sallow complexion, is bald on the forehead; is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in or near Leeds.

Frederick Glover is about 46 or 48 years old, stands about 5 feet high, or more, is broad and round shouldered, and stoops in walking; walks heavily, slowly, and stiffly; very dark complexion, dark hair, has prominent teeth, is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in Leeds.

William Glover is about 44 or 46 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a rather long and thin visage, and light complexion, has good teeth and light hair.

Clinton Hotel New-York, May 20 1847.

N. B.—If only one of the above be arrested, a reward of \$700 will be given; if two, \$1200.

SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in liquid bottles, it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it cures diseases, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15,000 Cures in this Year.
1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.
2,000 Female Complaints and ovaries.
7,000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. Dr. Van Baskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

RHEUMATISM.

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1846.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but slight hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and skin sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my leprosy situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If you do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
New-York, Aug. 2, 129 Washington street.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend:—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,
corner of Grand and Lydian streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1844.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c. it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. FRESTON, M.D.
Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.;
Reading & Co., No. 3 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 123 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hanco, druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co., Richmond; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charles-st., New Orleans; 165 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Baskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N. J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle, which contains a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name shown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, in its medicinal or blood-purifying properties. It is a powerful cathartic, and its purgative properties are alone sufficient to make these Pills may be taken for the cure of all diseases of the bowels, and instead of weakening by their use, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good medicine for the cure of these Pills do not likewise. But they have the most miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TERTH are not injured—the nerves and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM; they cure DIARRHOEA and a STREPTOCOCUS OF URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to call much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pills. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pills in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pills, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Q.—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affliction. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of new-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them loose. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and not pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steadily for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills take time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonnet tea. Bonnet tea, taken hot, and enough off, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills on those nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

SO MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, or medicine. The fact is, costiveness is not cured by any of these means, but is permanently removed by the great cathartic effect of Brandreth's Pills. No question but that diet and exercise are important, as well as cold baths, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without the use of Brandreth's Pills. Thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stone, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colic, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Care costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as phylax than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STONE.

Lobson, N. H., 20th January, 1844.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Haver street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Ham; sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 88 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webb, 609 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

REMITTANCES TO, AND PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY THE "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS."

Sailing from New-York and Liverpool. On the 1st and 15th of every month, the First Class American Steam Ship, sailing from New-York to the OLD COUNTRY, the Friends, can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them brought out in one of the Eight Ships comprising the BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing from Liverpool, on the 1st and 15th of every month, also by FIRST CLASS SHIPS sailing from that port weekly, which our Agent, Mr. ROCHE, Senior, there, will see are sent out without delay.

The "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," comprise the following Magnificent Ships, and will sail from Liverpool on the regular appointed days, as follows:

THE FIDELIA.	On 1st Jan.	1st May	1st Sept.
" EUROPE.	15th "	15th "	15th "
" NEW-YORK.	1st Feb.	1st June	1st Oct.
" COLUMBIA.	15th "	15th "	15th "
" YORKSHIRE.	1st Mar.	1st July	1st Nov.
" OXFORD.	15th "	15th "	15th "
" CAMBRIDGE.	1st April	1st Aug.	1st Dec.
" MONTEZUMA.	15th "	15th "	15th "

Should those sent for not come out, the Passage Money will in all cases be returned without deduction, on producing the Passage Certificate and Receipt.

NOTICE.—It is well known, that the BLACK BALL LINE is the very best conveyance for persons to get out their friends and as other Passenger Agents advertise to bring out Passengers by that Line, the Public are respectfully notified by order of the CROWNERS that no Passenger Agents but ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., have permission from them to advertise to bring out passengers by that line, and that they are the only regular authorized Passenger Agents of said line in this city.

We have at all times for sale DRAFTS AT SIGHT for any amount drawn direct on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin.

And also Messrs. FRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO.

BANKERS, London, which are paid free of discount or any charge whatever, in all the principal towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. Apply, or address, (if by letter, post paid), ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., No. 36 FULTON STREET, Next door to the Fulton Bank, New-York.

P. S.—The office of Mr. ROCHE, Senior, is at 75 DUBLIN STREET, Liverpool. my 29 46

BLACK STAR LINE.

PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to make engagements for the passage of their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland, to this country, will do well to call on the subscribers, who for a period of more than thirty years have been favorably known in the emigration business.

The ships comprising the Black Star Line are of the finest and largest class all nearly new, remarkably fast, and with accommodations which for safety, comfort and convenience cannot be surpassed. Indeed rarely equalled; the Captains are men of experience, also well known and esteemed for their uniform and unflinching kindness to passengers.

A ship of the line will be dispatched every six days from Liverpool, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, who is now in Europe, and will take special care that all persons settled for here shall be forwarded in such a manner as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Where parties settled for decline coming out, the money will as usual, be promptly refunded, without any deductions. Drafts for remittances, in large or small sums, payable at sight, are also furnished on the National Bank of Ireland.

Northern Banking Company.
National Bank of Scotland.
R. C. Glyn & Co., Bankers, London.
C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool.

Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEEHEW, Old established Passage Office, 275 Pearl street. my 29 46

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES.

76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following Line of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent Line are not surpassed by any, either for size, they all being 1000 tons and upwards, or accommodations, and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick departure. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these remarkable Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1863.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Safe, in this unlooked-for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 129 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

230 6m

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DEFECTION.	REMARKS.
1283	James Patterson	recruit	20	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Smith, Tenn.	farmer	March 18, 1847, Nashville, Tenn.	April 20, 1847, Newport bks, Ky.	2d desertion
1284	Alva B. Arter	"	20	blue	dark	fair	5 8	Muskingum, Ohio	labourer	Sept. 21, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio	March 4, 1847, " "	
1285	John Wingate	"	24	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	farmer	April 17, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	April 22, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio	
1286	Charles Woodruff	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 3 1/2	Clarkson, N.Y.	bootman	April 22, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 1, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	Supposed to be on the line of the Erie canal
1287	John Hannan	military academy detachment of dragoons	20	blue	brown	swart	5 6 1/2	Clare Co., Ireland	laborer	Nov. 21, 1847, West Point, N.Y.	April 7, 1847, New-York,	Had a pass to be absent from West Point to New-York, was seen by several persons there on the 6th and 6th inst. was clad in the uniform of a private of dragoon.
1288	David J. Fisk	16th inf. C	23	blue	brown	light	5 8	Allegany Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 10, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	April 24, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	No bounty paid
1289	George W. Cushman	gen. service	31	blue	dark brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Hartland, Vt.	farmer	April 24, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	April 30, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	No bounty paid
1290	John Reynolds	"	26	blue	sandy	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Laltrim, Ireland	laborer	April 22, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, " "	No bounty paid
1291	David Strong	"	24	gray	black	ruddy	5 8	Shorham, Vt.	joiner	April 21, 1847, " "	April 24, 1847, " "	No bounty paid
1292	Michael O'Brien	14th inf. B	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Tipperary, Ireland	laborer	April 18, 1847, New-Orleans	April 24, 1847, New-Orleans	Is believed to be still in New-Orleans where he had resided for some time
1293	John Gahan	"	26	hazel	dark	fair	5 4	Waterford, Ireland	sailor	April 21, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, " "	Took his regimentals in plain clothes, is supposed to have gone to Goshen
1294	Francis Reddy	3d dragoons	25	gray	brown	fresh	5 11 1/2	Kildare, Ireland	soldier	April 8, 1847, New-York	May 6, 1847, from Ft. Hamilton	In regimentals, is supposed to have gone to Albany
1295	Andrew Lyons	"	25	blue	brown	fair	5 1	Orange County	carpenter	April 27, 1847, Goshen, N.Y.	May 4, 1847, " "	
1296	Samuel F. Wing	"	19	blue	dark brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Washington Co., Vt.	farmer	April 26, 1847, Albany	May 6, 1847, deserted off pass	
1297	Samuel Hodges	16th inf. C	21	blue	light	light	5 10 1/2	South Bend, Ind.	farmer	April 24, 1847, Niles, Mich.	April 24, 1847, Niles, Mich.	
1298	Ely Crumpton	16th inf.	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 4	Connexes Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 17, 1847, Dixon, Ill.	April 17, 1847, Dixon, Ill.	
1299	Jerome Scott	"	18	blue	light	fair	5 8	Putnam Co., Ind.	laborer	April 24, 1847, Mt. Carroll, Ill.	April 24, 1847, Mt. Carroll, Ill.	
1300	James Willard	"	19	gray	brown	dark	5 8 1/2	Ohio	saddler	April 15, 1847, Buffalo Grove, Ill.	April 15, 1847, Buffalo Grove, Ill.	
1301	Henry Hall	3d drag. E	22	hazel	dark	dark	5 7	New-York	locksmith	May 4, 1847, Fort Hamilton	May 11, 1847, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	
1302	William Martin	"	24	gray	brown	fresh	5 7 1/2	New-York	baker	March 21, 1847, New-York	May 13, 1847, " "	
1303	George W. Sola	recruit	21	blue	light	fair	5 8	Washington Co., Pa.	farmer	April 27, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	May 23, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	
1304	John O'Connell	"	20	hazel	brown	fair	5 10 1/2	Kings Co., Ireland	carpenter	April 17, 1847, New-Orleans	April 27, 1847, New-Orleans bks.	
1305	Lewis Cressmon	regt. 7th inf.	24	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Litchfield, Ct.	laborer	April 19, 1847, " "	April 20, 1847, " "	
1306	Daniel Maher	recruit	22	gray	suburn	dark	5 10	New-York city	laborer	Feb. 16, 1847, " "	May 3, 1847, " "	
1307	Patrick Rogers	"	26	hazel	black	dark	5 8	New-York city	steward	April 10, 1847, " "	May 3, 1847, " "	
1308	Samuel Conroy	10th inf. I	24	gray	gray	dark	5 8	New-York city	cord binder	May 10, 1847, Military Hall, N.Y.	May 10, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	Stoops a little and is somewhat intemperate
1309	James Strickson	4th art.	21	gray	brown	dark	5 10	Lancaster County	farmer	May 7, 1847, Columbia, Pa.	May 8, 1847, Columbia, Pa.	
1310	Peter Graham	mtd. riflemen	23	gray	dark	dark	5 6	Washington, D.C.	clerk	April 21, 1847, New-Orleans	April 22, 1847, N. Orleans bks.	
1311	James Burkholder	"	26	gray	sandy	fair	5 4 1/2	Lancaster Co., Pa.	blacksmith	Feb. 23, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 6, 1847, near the mouth of White river, Arkansas	Deserted at night in the steamer Albert Ross
1312	Amund B. Larpenteur	"	25	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 10 1/2	Baltimore Co., Md.	farmer	Feb. 16, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 16, 1847, New-Orleans bks.	Supposed to have been persuaded by some French residents of New-Orleans, with whom he claimed relationship, to desert
1313	Mathew McGiffin	"	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Baltimore Co., Md.	shoemaker	Feb. 26, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 26, 1847, New-Orleans bks	Reported for stealing from one of his comrades
1314	Henry Stearns	"	31	dark	dark	fair	5 8	Boston, Mass.	cab'n't m'ker	Feb. 8, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 29, 1847, New-Orleans bks	2d desertion, being released from close confinement in consequence of ill health and on the sick report at the time of desertion, is a perfectly worthless man and a nuisance to the service
1315	Anthony Wheeler	recruit	28	blue	dark	dark	5 8	Baden, Germany	laborer	May 2, 1847, Philadelphia	May 8, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	From rendezvous
1316	George Griffith	10th inf. I	23	gray	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Wales, Great Britain	wig maker	March 17, 1847, New-York	May 9, 1847, Fort Hamilton	
1317	John Wilson	recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Westmoreland Co., Ireland	laborer	April 20, 1847, New-Orleans	May 1, 1847, New-Orleans	
1318	Samuel H. Wallace	11th inf. D	22	blue	brown	fresh	5 8	Yanango, Pa.	printer	April 6, 1847, Franklin	May 6, 1847, " "	
1319	George Searns	"	22	gray	brown	dark	5 8 1/2	Armstrong, Pa.	blacksmith	April 22, 1847, Pittsburg	May 8, 1847, " "	
1320	David M. Hallway	"	24	hazel	dark	fresh	5 8 1/2	New-Jersey	stage driver	April 16, 1847, Franklin	May 6, 1847, " "	
1321	George Bull	"	24	blue	dark	fair	5 11 1/2	Pennsylvania	laborer	April 17, 1847, Harrisburg	May 2, 1847, " "	
1322	James A. Porter	recruit	24	blue	light	ruddy	5 4 1/2	Redfield, Me.	farmer	May 4, 1847, Bangor, Me.	May 7, 1847, Bangor, Me.	Left in army clothing, supposed to be in the vicinity of this place
1323	Daniel Cunningham	9th inf. rec't. service	31	blue	brown	ruddy	5 8 1/2	Jefferson, Me.	farmer	April 21, 1847, E. Thomaston, Me.	May 8, 1847, East Thomaston Me	Is understood to be on board the schooner Gen. Warren
1324	Richard Ives	recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Northamptonshire Eng.	clerk	Oct. 14, 1846, New-York city	May 2, 1847, New-York city	bound from E. Thomaston to New-York
1325	William Tomar	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	New-York	soldier	May 3, 1847, Boston	May 7, 1847, Boston	Enlisted for during the war
1326	Alvin Frederic	"	18	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Rhode Island	blacksmith	May 4, 1847, " "	May 6, 1847, " "	\$6 bounty paid
1327	Samuel Conner	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Dauphin, Pa.	bootman	May 8, 1847, Pittsburg	May 12, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	Was rather unwell and had a furlough for two days
1328	Charles F. Cohen	"	20	gray	brown	dark	5 3 1/2	New-York city	sailor	May 13, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	
1329	Hiram B. Smith	10th inf. D	23	black	black	dark	5 8 1/2	Nassau, N.Y.	farmer	April 21, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	
1330	George F. Allen	"	26	hazel	brown	swart	5 4 1/2	Herkimer Co., N.Y.	cab'n't maker	May 3, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1331	Alfred Angell	"	31	blue	dark	fair	5 4 1/2	Providence, N.Y.	mechanic	May 7, 1847, " "	May 15, 1847, " "	
1332	Allen Fox	10th inf. recruit	23	black	black	dark	5 6	Nelson Co., Ky.	laborer	April 28, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	April 30, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1333	John Smith	recruit	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 9	Cleveland, Ohio	sailor	May 14, 1847, Albany	May 16, 1847, Albany	\$6 bounty paid, enlisted during war with Mexico served as sailor on board Raritan frigate, U.S.N.
1334	Henry De Goursai	10th inf. I	23	hazel	dark	dark	5 11	Canada	clerk	April 3, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	March 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	\$6 bounty paid, dressed in mole skin jacket and blue pants
1335	John Woodburn	"	25	blue	light	light	5 10	New-York	tailor	April 26, 1847, New-York city	March 16, 1847, " "	
1336	Patrick Conway	"	1	gray	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Meath Co., Ireland	laborer	May 4, 1847, New-York city	Date of desertion not given, New-York	
1337	James McDermott	14th inf. E	25	light gray	dark	freckled	5 4	Ireland	laborer	April 28, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	May 3, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	Is supposed to be in Memphis
1338	Nicholas Connolly	6th inf. rec't.	26	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Laltrim, Ireland	laborer	April 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	May 10, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	Deserted from Capt. Sibley's Co., 6th infantry in 1844, previous to which he was in the 2d infantry under the name of Nicholas McMahon and obtained his discharge under the alias act
1339	James Martin	10th inf.	18	hazel	brown	fair	5 3 1/2	Middleton, Ct.	laborer	May 14, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	May 19, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Believed to have gone to Albany, N.Y.
1340	Moland Day	"	27	blue	black	dark	5 8	Jefferson Co., Ky.	laborer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1341	John W. Gardner	"	21	blue	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Westmoreland Co., Ireland	laborer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1342	Stewart Sawdon	3d drag. E	26	gray	brown	ruddy	5 6 1/2	Dromore, Ireland	butcher	April 19, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 10, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1343	John Turner	"	24	blue	dark brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	carpenter	April 17, 1847, " "	May 10, 1847, " "	
1344	Levi Clark	3d dragoons	21	hazel	suburn	fair	5 9 1/2	Indiana	farmer	April 1, 1847, Salem, Ia.	April 6, 1847, Salem, Ind.	
1345	William S. Hise	"	25	gray	dark	dark	5 8 1/2	Kane Co., Ky.	laborer	April 7, 1847, New-Albany, Ia.	May 8, 1847, New-Albany, Ia.	
1346	John Bond	"	23	blue	dark	fair	5 8	Lancaster, Pa.	laborer	March 27, 1847, Salem, Ia.	April 6, 1847, Salem, Ia.	
1347	John Wilson	"	26	blue	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Chester Co., S.C.	farmer	April 6, 1847, Charlestown, Ia.	April 16, 1847, Charlestown, Ia.	
1348	Charles G. Hildreth	"	27	gray	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Barrington, Mass.	coach painter	April 7, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 23, 1847, " "	
1349	Philander Millard	"	26	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	merchant	April 21, 1847, " "	May 23, 1847, " "	
1350	Joseph H. Weeks	"	19	brown	dark brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Rensselaer Co., N.Y.	clerk	April 24, 1847, " "	May 23, 1847, " "	
1351	Solomon Johnson	recruit	23	gray	light	fair	5 8	Michigan	laborer	Feb. 6, 1847, Gettysburg	April 16, 1847, Vera Cruz, Mex.	
1352	Martin Quinlan	"	28	hazel	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Kerry, Ireland	musician	Feb. 1, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	April 12, 1847, " "	
1353	Louis Frederickson	"	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Quebec, L.C.	carpenter	May 10, 1847, New-York city	May 12, 1847, New-York city	
1354	James Cerry	"	30	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Armagh, Ireland	farmer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 12, 1847, " "	
1355	George Noll	"	30	hazel	light	fair	5 6	Lancaster, Pa.	laborer	May 4, 1847, Harrisburg	May 15, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	
1356	James Flanagan	11th inf. I	23	gray	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Clare, Ireland	farmer	March 20, 1847, Philadelphia	March 21, 1847, Philadelphia	Rec'd clothing and \$6 bounty
1357	Charles Wilson	"	21	hazel	brown	light	5 4 1/2	Brooklyn, N.Y.	plasterer	March 20, 1847, " "	March 21, 1847, " "	
1358	John Conn	"	26	hazel	dark	dark	5 9	Lancaster, Pa.	tailor	March 24, 1847, Newark	March 21, 1847, " "	
1359	John Kibbidge	"	22	black	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Clare, Ireland	shoemaker	March 3, 1847, Philadelphia	April 1, 1847, " "	
1360	John Hill	"	19	dark	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Philadelphia Pa.	shipcarpenter	March 3, 1847, " "	April 1, 1847, " "	
1361	Hiram Leland	"	18	gray	light	light	5 8 1/2	Milford, Del.	farmer	March 30, 1847, " "	April 2, 1847, " "	
1362	Peter Dignan	"	23	blue	dark	clear	5 8	Ireland	laborer	March 28, 1847, Lancaster	March 31, 1847, " "	
1363	John Middleton	"	23	hazel	light	light	5 4 1/2	Pennsylvania	sailor	March 3, 1847, Philadelphia	April 16, 1847, near New-Orleans	
1364	Thomas Hamilton	10th inf. A	24	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Ireland	maulder	April 3, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	April 10, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1365	John W. Tyson	"	24	blue	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Lebanon Co., Pa.	laborer	March 26, 1847, " "	April 9, 1847, " "	
1366	William Whittington	14th inf. B	28	blue	sandy	fair	5 8	England	laborer	April 14, 1847, New-York	May 1, 1847, New-Orleans	
1367	Isaac J. Beaman	"	31	blue	brown	swart	5 10 1/2	New-York	carpenter	May 4, 1847, " "	May 6, 1847, " "	
1368	Anthony Duter	10th inf. A	21	hazel	dark	fair	5 8 1/2	France	farmer	March 13, 1847, Napperville	May 3, 1847, Cairo, Ill.	
1369	Leander Harwood	"	24	black	brown	dark	5 7	Otago Co., N.Y.	waggon m'ker	May 11, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	May 12, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Has two scars on his breast caused by a dirk, mere flesh wound, is supposed to have gone South
1370	John Cooley	recruit	28	gray	brown	light	5 8	Galway Co., Ireland	labourer	May 11, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Del.
1371	Daniel Peck	10th inf. C	29	blue	brown	light	5 11 1/2	Allegany Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 14, 1847, Norwich, Ohio	May 5, 1847, Cincinnati, Ohio	Attached to rendezvous, left sickly Capt. Guthrie.
1372	Titus Monsey	recruit	31	blue	brown	fair	5 11	New-Castle, Del.	laborer	May 8, 1847, Philadelphia	May 16, 1847, Philadelphia	
1373	Andrew Lyons	11th regt. D	21	blue	light	sallow	5 7	Franklin, Pa.	laborer	April 10, 1847, Franklin	May 15, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	
1374	James Barr	10th regt. I	29	hazel	brown	light	5 4	Glasgow, Scotland	tailor	May 10, 1847, New-York city	May 12, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1375	John Woodburn	"	26	blue	light	light	5 10	Oswego, N.Y.	tailor	April 26, 1847, " "	May 13, 1847, New-York city	
1376	John Hickey	"	34	blue	dark brown	dark	5 8	Ireland	shoemaker	April 22, 1847, " "	May 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
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